

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



May 30, 1923



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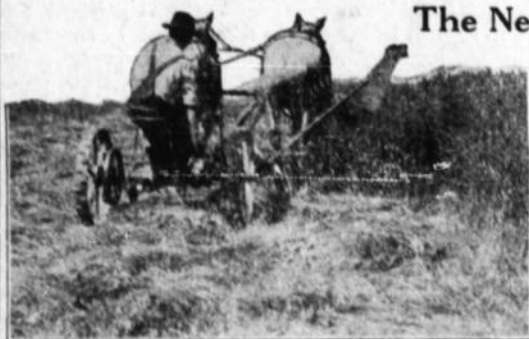
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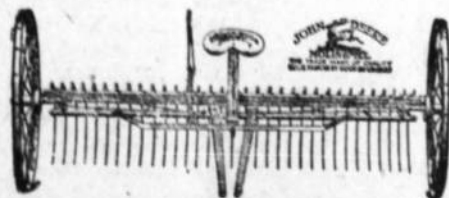
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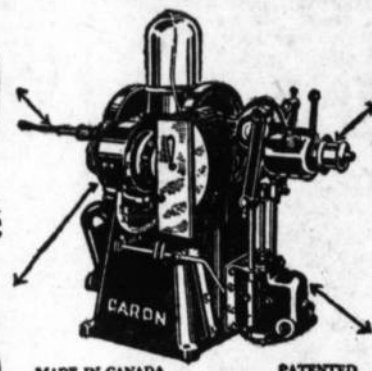
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The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States \$2.00 per year, while recent increases in postage charges to Great Britain and foreign countries render it necessary to make a price of \$2.50 per year to these countries. The price for single copies is five cents.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVI.

May 30, 1923

No. 22



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Government Has Narrow Majority on Budget—A. R. McMaster Crosses Floor—Progressives Keep Up Fight for Bank Act Revision
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE closing scenes in the budget debate will go down as the most thrilling witnessed on a similar occasion for many years. In point of duration it was shorter than most budget debates and while during the greater part of it interest lagged, still the action of Messrs. McMaster and Hudson in announcing that they would vote against the budget so reduced the government's majority on the main motion and made the result so close that the scene was positively thrilling.

As was expected the Progressive amendment was decisively defeated by 61 to 162. On both occasions Messrs. Humphrey and McBride of British Columbia voted with the government. On the amendment the Conservatives gave the government solid support. As the vote on the main motion was 114 to 106, a government majority of eight, it is quite evident that on big issues lines are being sharply drawn. It cannot be said that as has been done the Progressives have no mind of their own. Moreover, they now know that they will have to fight hard for anything they get.

The spectacular features were not confined to the division. A. R. McMaster and A. B. Hudson supplied them when they announced that they could not support the government on the budget. Of the two the former's announcement was the much more important, for it contained notification that henceforth he would sit on the other side of the House. For the government, practically without a majority, to lose a follower is serious enough, but to lose one of Mr. McMaster's prominence and under the conditions that caused him to cross over, is much more serious. It is easily the event of the session, and while it is impossible yet to estimate the result, it possibly may be followed by notable developments. The member for Brome has not joined the Progressives. While he does not support them in everything, still he is considered one with them on matters generally, especially on the tariff.

A Courageous Utterance

The member for Brome deferred his position in the following: "First of all I wish to say that I am Liberal and was never more a Liberal than I am tonight. I believe in the necessity of

Liberalism. I believe the ills of this world can be healed and healed only by the application of Liberal principles, but I want to see those Liberal principles applied with courage and with promptness."

He was under no illusion as to the risk he ran in taking the step he did. He knew full well what it might mean. His remarks on this point bear repeating, for they indicate uncommon courage:

"An occasion will present itself very shortly in my riding, where I can place my whole case before them. If they do approve what I have done, then will I gladly continue to serve them. But if they do not approve what I have done, if they wish to have in this House a Liberal who thinks more of the label on the bottle than what is in it, who will sacrifice his opinion arrived at after careful consideration and in the light of his conscience, to the desire of the whips, then I will resign my seat and allow them to elect such a one if they so desire. Then, somewhat disappointed, but neither downhearted nor disconsolate, I can go back and devote to my clients, my office and my law books, some part of the energy which I have, as far as in me has lain, devoted to what I considered to be the interests of my country. I have enjoyed public service in this House and out of it, but I enjoy public service only on terms which, I believe, are consonant with the dignity of a public man, and I do not believe a public man helps himself, or his party, or his country by voting in a manner in which he does not believe."

Mr. McMaster objected to the budget because he considered it protectionist in character, because it did not square with the Liberal platform of 1919, which he considered Mr. Fielding bound to respect, and because he did not consider it conducive to rational well-being. He pointed out that half of the population live on the land, and possibly 75 per cent. of them either lived on the land, or depend on those who do. The consideration of the country today was proof of the failure of the policy that had been followed. He attributed the defeat of reciprocity in 1911 to the fact that from 1900 to 1911, the Liberals had failed to preach Liberal doctrine on trade matters. The result was that by 1911 there had come up thousands of young voters who did not understand the trade question, a large proportion of whom had been carried away by flag-flapping.

South Winnipeg Member's Stand

A. B. Hudson dissented from Mr. Fielding's view of the tariff that as a general policy it should be fixed, for the present at least, subject only to what may occur in connection with reciprocity. He thought the time had arrived when there should be a review of the whole fiscal system. Canada was not a self contained country and more

and more would have to trade with other countries. The solidarity of the West, as reflected in the House, meant something. It meant that there was a sense of real grievance out there, and of a wrong being done to it. Some had thought that a compromise had been reached in the Liberal platform of 1919, but as this was evidently not the case, he was compelled to vote against the government.

The speeches of the old party leaders Mackenzie King, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Meighen were of a high order and considered from the standpoint of their respective parties, were considered conspicuously successful. The Conservative leader's effort was a lengthy and severe arraignment of what he considered to be the government's faithlessness to its platform. He declared that representative government would be at an end if the doctrine that a political platform should not bind a government were to be accepted. He declared again his opposition to reciprocity and condemned the increase in the sale tax on sales of domestic goods.

The prime minister's speech was very spirited and aroused his followers to high pitch of enthusiasm. He denied that the budget was protectionist, claiming that this government had been the only one of account in the world to reduce the tariff since the war. Regard he contended had to be paid to actual conditions in the framing of tariff policy. During conditions of business instability it would be unwise to make further changes in the tariff than had been made, reductions would, however, follow as conditions warranted.

Mr. Fielding closed the debate with a spirited reply in which he again declared reciprocity to be the policy of the government. He received an ovation when he resumed his seat.

Reciprocity

The most notable feature of the speeches of the leaders was the projection of reciprocity again into the foreground and the clear cut position assumed by the respective chieftains. The Progressive amendment declared for it; Mr. Fielding again committed the Liberals to it, while Mr. Meighen declared that the opinion of the country on this subject had not changed since 1911, and he solemnly warned the public against what he considered to be the dangers of reciprocity.

Mr. Fielding's declaration was as follows: "In the name of the Liberal party I declare today that we stand for reciprocity with the United States. I say that when the opportunity comes to make a fair treaty or agreement, and I say the agreement of 1911 was a fair and reasonable agreement, and I am glad that our Progressive friends call for a repetition of that agreement in their motion today—to that extent I agree with it—but I say that when the opportunity comes we are proud to declare in the face of this parliament of Canada, whatever the fate may be, this Liberal party firms for reciprocity with the United States when we can get a fair and reasonable agreement. That is our position."

Valuable contributions now made dur-

ing the debate by Messrs. Morrison, Humphrey, Gould, Ward, McBride and Evans. Mr. E. N. Hopkins, the newly-elected member for Moose Jaw, made his maiden effort, a short but pointed statement, the outstanding feature of which was that an effort in a big way should be made to bring debtors and creditors together in the West, so that the great mountain of debt might be liquidated on terms satisfactory to all.

Bank Act Revision

In the Banking and Commerce Committee the Progressives continued a strong fight for the postponement until next session of the final revision of The Bank Act. Mr. Speakman's motion for postponement for one year was defeated 17 for and 36 against. A motion by Mr. Carmichael demanded both year's postponement and the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the subject of Rural Credits was also defeated by 36 to 12. J. S. Woodsworth's motion for revision of The Bank Act every five years instead of ten was defeated by 35 to 18. Another motion moved by J. T. Shaw that Sir Montague Allen, D. C. Macarow and C. C. Kippen of The Merchant's Bank staff be summoned to give evidence on the cause of that bank's collapse was narrowly beaten by 26 to 22.

The demand for postponement of revision gained strength during the early part of the week, and finally was submitted to the government caucus, which declared against it. Mr. Fielding is resolutely opposed to it, one of his arguments being that postponement would probably have an unsettling effect on business.

The work of the McMaster committee in hearing evidence has been completed, and the report is now being prepared. Asked for an opinion in the Banking and Commerce Committee as to when a report on rural credits might be expected, Mr. McMaster said not before several weeks. Mr. Fielding takes the ground that the subject having been referred to that committee no pronouncement can be made on the subject until it reports.

With the budget debate ended, better progress should now be made with the real work of the session. There is talk at times by members of their readiness to sit even as late as August, if necessary, in order to see certain legislation through. Such statements of course may be discounted. It is probable that the session will run through June, but improbable that it will go much beyond that. The fate of The Bank Act is the uncertain factor, the Progressives being very desirous, before it goes through of securing a commitment from the government on farm credits. Their position in this respect was stated very frankly by Mr. Bird in the Banking and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Hull in England

J. T. Hull, associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, left for England hurriedly on May 16, in response to a cablegram announcing the serious illness of his father at the family home at Gateshead-on-Tyne.

If a "slums" condition is created in the quarters given to the young chicks, there must follow a harvest of chick fatalities as a penalty, just as there is a high infant mortality under similar conditions.

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OUR COVER

The Guide cover this week is a picture of "Beaver Bill," a characteristic old-timer in the salmon fishing industry of British Columbia. He is here seen standing beside a seventy-pound salmon caught in the spring run.

BRANTFORD Big Ball



TIME saved is money earned during the busy harvest season. The new Brantford Big Ball contains almost twice as much twine as the old style ball.

Two new balls will fit in the twine box as easily as the old style balls. This means fewer stops in the field.

The winding of the big Ball is a wonderful feature, being wound all one way and runs out perfectly to the last inch. There is no loose cross angle cover to snarl, kink or tangle.

When you buy Brantford Twine you keep your money at home. We are the only all Canadian Company manufacturing Binder Twine and unprotected by any tariff.

The Fordney Tariff operates to the great disadvantage of Canadian farmers, so why should Canadian farmers buy imported Twine?

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Brantford,
Ontario

Winnipeg,
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Binder Twine

The Only All Canadian Twine

Plant Memorial Avenue at M.A.C.

Arbor Day was celebrated in a most appropriate way this year at the Manitoba Agricultural College, by the planting of a Memorial Avenue of trees dedicated to the 51 volunteers from the college who fell during the Great War. Sixty tree planters divided into a number of teams, representing ex-students, faculty and friends of the college, planted a double row of elms in the mile stretch leading from the college buildings to the Pembina Highway, the northern end of the international automobile highways running south.

On one of the teams was Miss Evelyn Ewens, an undergraduate in the Home Economics School, whose brother, Basil Ewens, was the first of the college boys to give up his life.

The trees set out were as large as may be conveniently transplanted, so that in a short space of time Memorial

Row will become a prominent feature in the landscape. The ex-students are now engaged in raising funds to place a stone column at the college end of the row with the names of the fallen inscribed thereon, a monument which by its unpretentiousness will be in harmony with the idea of planting trees to commemorate the heroic end of these young men who had endeavored so to shape their lives before the coming of war as to further the standard of rural life and living.

Contest Decision Delayed

Owing to the fact that the judges report has not yet been completed, it is not possible to give the results of the Cartoon Title Contest in this issue as was previously promised. The work involved in picking out the best title in such a large number is enormous, but indications are that the list will be

ready to go into the next issue of The Guide.

May Cut Tariff on Cattle

Washington, D.C., May 22.—At the offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation it was stated this afternoon that the prospect for a reduction in the duty on Canadian stockers and feeders was favorable. No opposition has developed to date. On the other hand the application for reduction in the duty is supported not only by importers from Canada but also by cattle growers importing stockers and feeders from Mexico and by American ranchers who own herds in the latter country and find a market for young cattle in the United States.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation have adopted resolutions in favor of lowering the duty, and while no reso-

lution has been passed by the American Farm Bureau Federation as a national body, it is significant that the brief in favor of reducing the duty now before the tariff commission is signed by Gray Silver, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The farm bureau has given wide publicity to the communication addressed to the tariff commission by the Western Stock Growers' Association, of Calgary, in behalf of the cattle growers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, in which the Canadian association places their books and all data at the disposal of the tariff commission.

The application before the tariff commission is for the reduction of the duty by fifty per cent, under the flexible tariff clauses of the Fordney-McCumber law, and it will be necessary to prove that the present duty more than covers the difference in the cost of production in the United States and competing countries. After the commission has completed a preliminary investigation public hearings will be held. It is anticipated that the evidence taken before the tariff commission will be the basis for an application to Congress at the next session to place cattle under two years of age on the free list.

New British Ministry

The new British cabinet as announced by Premier Stanley Baldwin on May 25, is composed as follows:

Lord Privy Seal—Lord Robert Cecil.

Lord President of the Council—The Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord High Chancellor — Viscount Cave.

Secretary for Home Affairs—Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs and leader in the House of Lords—Marquis Curzon.

Secretary for the Colonies—The Duke of Devonshire.

Secretary of State for War—The Earl of Derby.

Secretary of State for India—Viscount Peel.

Secretary of State for Air—Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. L. S. Amery.

President of the Board of Trade—Sir Philip Lloyd Greame.

President of the Board of Health—Neville Chamberlain.

President of the Board of Agriculture—Right Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders.

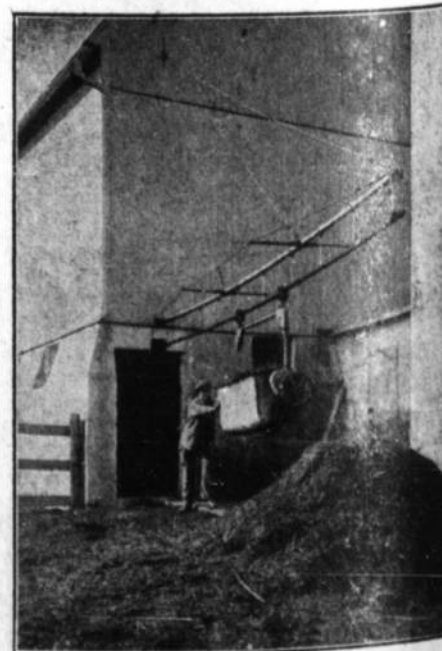
Secretary for Scotland — Viscount Novar.

President of the Board of Education—Right Hon. E. F. L. Wood.

Minster of Labor—Right Hon. Sir Montague Barlow.

Financial Secretary—Sir William Joynson-Hicks.

More than 5,000,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from Edmonton over the westward route to Vancouver so far this season, according to the Dominion grain inspector. This total is 2,225,000 bushels in excess of shipments for the preceding year.



A Valuable Labor-saver on the Dairy Farm

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 30, 1923

Budget Causes Defection

The outstanding feature of the budget debate at Ottawa last week was the clear-cut exposition of the principles of true Liberalism in the addresses by A. R. McMaster, of Brome, and Hon. A. B. Hudson, of South Winnipeg. Both members were elected as supporters of the Liberal party, and are firm believers in the tariff principles enunciated in the famous Liberal platform in 1919 upon which the party was returned to power. While plainly dissatisfied with the budget of a year ago they thought it only reasonable to give the government ample opportunity to demonstrate its faith in its pre-election pledges. The second budget, however, presented by Mr. Fielding, is a direct repudiation of low tariff principles of the party and the final abandonment of the 1919 platform. Mr. McMaster and Mr. Hudson are two men who place principles above party loyalty. They left the government and followed the dictates of their conscience rather than the crack of the party whip.

The defection of two such outstanding and well-known members on such a high matter of principle, while not affecting materially the immediate vote on the budget, is bound to have far reaching consequences throughout Canada. It is inconceivable that the present government can long retain the confidence of the Canadian people by pursuing a policy of hypocrisy and betrayal of the great and fundamental principles which it preached incessantly when in opposition. Surely there is a time coming when public opinion will demand of public men that in office they shall adhere to the platforms upon which they are elected.

If the Canadian people desire a firm adherence to the principles of protection and exclusion that is their right. In the recent election, however, there were three parties bidding for public support, one avowedly and traditionally protectionist, the other two offering platforms clearly repudiating the principles of protection and declaring for low tariff and a considerable measure of tariff abolition. The protectionist party was almost annihilated in the election and the new parliament was elected with what was presumably an overwhelming majority of low tariff members. And yet with such a mandate fresh from the people the Liberal party assumed office and almost immediately abandoned the principles of the policy upon which it was elected, and has adhered faithfully to the protectionist policy of the party which it defeated. If such a performance on the part of the government is endorsed by the public, then it is but another evidence of the fickleness of public opinion and a demonstration of the oft repeated statement that the people get just as good government as they deserve.

The amendment to the budget offered by the Progressives, in which was set forth the main principles of the New National Policy, designed for the welfare of all the people, forced the Liberal and Conservative parties together in practically a solid vote. They stood shoulder to shoulder in support of the policy of high protection, and for once the country had an opportunity of seeing the Liberal party and the Conservative party as they actually are, one and the same, simply two factions of the one group, marching under separate banners but unitedly supporting the one cause of high protection and large campaign funds.

The Lake Freight Combine

The report of the Maclean-Thompson-Tremblay Royal Commission on the Lake freight rates enquiry has well justified the appointment of that body, and the investigation which it made. The commissioners in their report which was tabled in the House of Commons on May 18, find that there was a virtual monopoly among the shipping operators on the Great Lakes in 1922 for the purpose of fixing freight rates on grain. They also find that the freight rates on grain between Canadian ports were discriminatory as compared with rates charged by Canadian ship owners on grain and other bulk freight between Canadian and American ports, as well as compared with those charged by American ship owners between American ports. The evidence advanced by the ship owners to show that such discrimination was justifiable is not accepted by the commissioners, who find that the high and discriminatory freights charged in 1922, as compared with the rates of 1921, were entirely unjustifiable. In other words the Royal Commission after taking exhaustive evidence, reports that the Canadian lake shippers took advantage of their opportunity to form a combine by which they gouged the grain shippers unmercifully. The result was that the western grain growers sustained enormous losses last fall due to the shipping combine on the Great Lakes, through exorbitant freight and insurance charges, because such charges are by and large all taken out of the growers.

The commissioners have presented a very lengthy report to the government, and have made four recommendations:

1. That there should be some body like the railway commission to supervise lake freights, that the lake ship owners should be forced to file their freight charges and should not be allowed to exceed reasonable maximum rates.

2. That the government be given power to suspend coasting regulations and enable American vessels to carry grain for winter storage between Canadian ports, and to suspend coasting regulations in other cases on the recommendation of the body which supervises lake freights.

3. That vessel brokers and agents engaged in chartering lake vessels be prohibited by law from writing insurance on cargoes or accepting commissions in connection with insurance.

4. That vessel brokers and agents chartering vessels be compelled to provide at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange detailed statements showing the space and dates available for carrying grain.

The next move must come from the government. The charges were originally made that the lake ship owners and agents had abused their powers by exacting extortionate freight rates from farmers on the shipment of grain. The Royal Commission was appointed to investigate, and a battery of the ablest lawyers in Canada were engaged by the parties concerned so that the hearing was complete and the commissioners were possessed of all the facts. They have found that practically all the charges were true, and, after taking the most expert advice available they have recommended legislation to prevent further gouging of the farmers in the future. It is up to the government now to follow out the recommendations of the report and see that the law of the lake shall be the same as the law of the land, and that the lake ship owners and agents

shall no longer continue to be a law unto themselves.

Mr. Gardiner Writes Again

On another page we publish a further letter from Hon. J. G. Gardiner, of Regina. Apparently Mr. Gardiner is worried that it should be thought he was an emissary of the cabinet in taking part in the Moose Jaw by-election. We have certainly no desire to do Mr. Gardiner any injustice, and we merely quote the evidence we have in the matter which may be weighed by the court of public opinion.

R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, Man., who was present at Mr. Gardiner's meeting, informs The Guide under date of April 20, that Mr. Gardiner said:

We had a conference with Premier Dunning with respect to this matter, and it was only after consultation with him, and acting on his advice, that I decided to take part in this campaign.

A. J. Lewis, M.P. for Swift Current, who was also at one of Mr. Gardiner's meetings, sent us a wire from Ottawa under date of May 2, as follows:

Gardiner at Rutherford Schoolhouse, says: I am here with the approval of the provincial cabinet. We held a meeting and I throw down the gauntlet to the Progressives and make Moose Jaw fighting ground.

In addition to the above we have a statement from G. A. Maybee, President Maybee's Limited, Moose Jaw, who also attended the meeting where Mr. Gardiner spoke at Rutherford School. Under date of May 12, Mr. Maybee writes:

It is perfectly true that Mr. Gardiner issued an ultimatum that this was a show down between the Saskatchewan government and the Progressives, and indicated that he was an authorized sponsor for the government.

This is all the evidence The Guide possesses on the matter and the case rests here. Guide readers are quite capable of judging the merits of the case and we leave them to draw their own conclusions. Mr. Gardiner's personal remarks regarding the editor are not uncommon on the part of men who get themselves into hot water and wish to lay the blame on somebody else. This matter reminds us of an incident in the life of the famous preacher, Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher one day received the following letter:

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
Dear Sir.—I journeyed over from my New York hotel yesterday morning to hear you preach, expecting, of course, to hear an exposition of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Instead I heard a political harangue with no reason or cohesion in it. You made an ass of yourself.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Beecher read the letter, turned it over and wrote on the back the following reply which he dispatched:

My Dear Sir:
I'm sorry you should have taken so long a journey to hear Christ preached and then hear what you are polite enough to call a political harangue. I am sorry, too, that you think I made an ass of myself. In this connection I have but one consolation: that you didn't make an ass of yourself. The Lord did that.

Henry Ward Beecher.

Further comments would add nothing to the case.

Business and Politics

In the Yorkton press of recent date we notice an advertisement of increased prices in agricultural implements by W. D. Dunlop

Company Ltd., and in the advertisement appears this paragraph:

This advance has been made notwithstanding the fact that we have a Liberal government, at Ottawa, with 65 Progressives on the job, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture in the background, all supposedly working overtime in the interests of agriculture.

W. D. Dunlop was the Conservative candidate in the constituency of Mackenzie in the last Dominion election. Considering the attitude of the Conservative party at Ottawa on the budget, and their opposition to the amendment offered by the Progressives, Mr. Dunlop's advertisement makes interesting reading. We doubt if his attempt to mix business and politics by this method will help his business, and if we read aright the temper of the farmers of Mackenzie it will not materially aid his political aspirations.

Britain's New Premier

There will be widespread regret throughout Canada that failing health has forced the Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law to retire from the premiership of Great Britain, after but a few months in office. Being the only native-born Canadian who ever held that high office, the Canadian people took a peculiar interest in his administration. For many years a large figure in the public life of Great Britain, his brief administration was marked by wisdom and toleration, and he retires from office with no enemies, and carries with him into retirement nothing but goodwill and the deepest sympathy from all parties.

The selection of Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the premiership, comes as no great surprise. The name of Lord Curzon was prominently mentioned, but being a peer he cannot sit in the House of Commons and conduct the affairs of the government in the chief house of

parliament. Furthermore, Lord Curzon, though possessing a great intellect, and having had a notable career, is somewhat of an autocrat, and not extremely popular with the rank and file of the Conservative party. Mr. Baldwin is a comparatively new man in British political life, only coming into real prominence when he became chancellor of the exchequer on the downfall of the Lloyd George government. His budget marked him as a capable business man, well qualified to handle the serious financial problem which faces the nation. The capacity he displayed in adjusting financial relations with the United States raised his status considerably. Undoubtedly, he is the most acceptable person possessing the necessary qualifications, who could be found in the Conservative ranks to lead the administration in the turbulent times that now prevail all over Europe.

Perhaps in a greater degree than in other Anglo-Saxon countries, men of first-rate ability participate in public life in Great Britain. It would be possible to name no less than a dozen men well qualified in ability to assume the premiership. Fortunate is any country when sufficient of its most capable citizens are willing to give of their best to the service of their country. It is no light task which confronts the new premier. The after-the-war problem in Germany, the Franco-German entanglement and the Greco-Turk snarl, are all exceedingly troublesome. Finance, unemployment and the housing problem at home will challenge the utmost capacity of the government. A well-organized and aggressive Labor party will help to keep the government in line, and in addition there are the two wings of the Liberal party, each headed by an ex-premier, as well as a number of independents who will play the part of public watchdogs. Mr. Baldwin comes to his high office with a good record, excellent ability and with the utmost

good wishes. He will need them all. As he himself said to his friends: "I need your prayers rather than your congratulations."

The present government by its policy of doing nothing which will "disturb business," is making for itself widespread ill-will throughout the country. Nobody wants to "disturb business," but the government places too narrow an interpretation upon the word "business."

Premier King did rather well for him in endeavoring to demonstrate that the Fielding budget is really in keeping with the traditional policy of the Liberal party. With one or two more trials Mr. King should be able to demonstrate that black is white, or that blue is yellow, to his own complete satisfaction.

What an edifying spectacle it is to witness those gentlemen who concocted the Liberal platform at the convention of 1919 standing in a row in the House of Commons and solemnly voting for its complete abandonment. How true to the history of the Liberal party. And yet undoubtedly they will do it again, and probably humbug the people in the same way in the years to come. P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, built up his great business on the principle "the people like to be fooled." Our Barnum government is following the same policy.

Mr. Motherwell, in his campaign in Regina in 1921, was a very warm advocate of the Liberal tariff platform of 1919. He seems to be just as warm an advocate of the policy of the government now that the 1919 platform has been thrown overboard. We imagine there are breakers ahead for Mr. Motherwell in the Regina constituency.



Caught in the Act

Drury Government on Trial

AFTER four years of the most strenuous kind of battling against great odds, the Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario submits their record to the high court of public opinion on June 25. Hon. Ernest C. Drury, whose name is almost a household word all over Canada as a Farmer premier, is leading the forces in the election fight. Both the two old parties are putting up a full line front in opposition, and Ontario will witness one of the greatest political battles in its history.

In the elections of October, 1919, 45 Farmer members were returned, with 11 Labor representatives, who joined forces to form the first Farmer-Labor government in the Dominion. Thus they had a total of 56 supporters in a house of 111 members. Hon. Nelson Parliament, a Liberal from Prince Edward County, was made speaker. At the caucus of the elected members in the U.F.O. rooms following the election, the disposition at first was to refuse to take office, but this position was soon abandoned on the assumption that they, the elected majority, should not shirk their responsibility. And subsequent events have justified that stand. To have refused would have constituted a serious breach of faith under our system of responsible government.

Drury's a Favorite

Then the question of a leader arose. Several were suggested. Prominent among these were Mr. Drury, Mr. Morrison and Sir Adam Beck. Mr. Morrison absolutely refused. Opinion turned from Sir Adam, largely on his extravagant notions about radicals and hydro propaganda. Mr. Drury was clearly the favorite from the start and, on being offered the position, accepted it on the understanding that they would give him every assistance, and widen their viewpoints to allow the new government to legislate for the whole people and not any narrow sense of class legislation.

In filling his cabinet, he had to go outside the elected members for two other men, the attorney-general and the minister of agriculture. Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., was chosen attorney-general, and his resignation, recently, comes with general regret after a service that was almost herculean in guiding the legislation of the party and in enforcing the Ontario Temperance Act. It is generally conceded on all sides that his work has been well done and the office of attorney-general enhanced in dignity by his ideals of service.

Hon. Manning Doherty, as defeated candidate in Peel, was made minister of agriculture and a seat found in East Kent. On all sides it is felt that he has been the best minister of agriculture that has occupied the post in the province. He has been untiring in his efforts to help agriculture. His work in getting the cattle embargo lifted, commodity co-operation in fruit and dairy products, rural credits and the Dairy Standards Act are outstanding instances of things done.

Big Things Have Been Handled

Besides the enforcement of the Temperance Act, there were the big questions of hydro-electric enterprises, begun under the former regime, and the roads problems, to handle in a big way. Besides these there were many minor questions bequeathed from the old regime that meant larger expenditures and many vexatious knots to disentangle. And on the whole it would be too much to expect that this untied political party would emerge without mistake or blunder. It was asking too much of the opposing old parties to allow any quarter for them in the many duels that have marked the whole four years. And yet the government never lacked a majority, in some cases large, with even at the last week a majority of five on a school amendment. The reason for this anomaly in parliamentary procedure lay in the private members' desire for a full term of office, in the public demand for fair play to the government, and in the political antipathies that lay at all times just beneath the surface between the Conservatives and the Liberals in the House.

The Question of Expenditures

Much of the criticism levelled against the administration is in regard to the

A Creditable Record of Achievement in Legislation During Four Years in Office in Ontario---Where the Criticisms Are Made---By Frank M. Chapman

greatly increased expenditures. An examination of these for the four years does not bear out the charges that the government has been profligate, but on the contrary has done well under the load of investment enterprises and changed conditions demanding heavy outlays. The reader will find that the following revenue and expenditure statements and the comparative debt charges to be illuminating. It will be noted that the year 1919 was the year the Drury government took charge, and, of course, could not be held accountable for the financial statement of that year.

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Ordinary Expenditures	\$21,404,574	\$25,880,843	\$28,579,687	\$37,442,985
Ordinary Receipts	19,904,771	25,078,094	29,261,477	38,507,311

This statement shows that there was a big deficit under the old Hearst Government, with a deficit under the Farmer government in 1920, a small surplus in 1921, and over a million of a surplus in 1922.

Let us look at it in another way. The comparative statements of the net controllable expenditures would show more honestly the situation.

1919—Net controllable expenditures	\$18,079,273
1922—Net controllable expenditures	25,723,303

Take out of 1919 the expenditures on education, welfare work, hospitals, etc., and we get a net balance of \$11,300,322. The same deduction in 1922 leaves \$11,239,781, a net decrease of \$60,541, while carrying all the extra work and incidentals. Much of the educational, the hospital and other welfare work was rendered necessary in a large measure to the effects of the war and to the neglect during the war of upkeep and outlay of institutions that would have materially lightened the load for the new government.

How Debt was Increased

The provincial debt by years appears as follows:

1919	\$97,572,781
1920	\$128,191,754
1921	\$204,959,690
1922	\$240,923,995

It looks like an appalling record until we come to examine it. The following are some of the chief reasons for the increase:

We see here an increase of \$143,000,000 odd, from 1919 to 1922. Against this we must count \$15,070,000 in cash and debentures in the bank, \$71,400,000 advanced to the hydro-electric; \$3,300,000 to the T. and N. O. Railway; \$6,250,000 loaned to the municipalities under the

housing schemes—a total of \$80,950,000 in interest-yielding investments. Upon the highways of the province there has been spent a total of \$36,900,000 with some of this to come back from the Federal and the various municipal bodies. In Northern development, \$3,700,000; on colonization roads, \$1,000,000, and for the protection of forests, \$1,400,000—a total of \$43,000,000 more, which are, indirectly, revenue-producing investments. This accounts for all the expenditures except \$4,600,000 which was spent on public buildings, bridges, etc., and this amount really represents the capital

expenditures of the Drury ministry. The debt charges do not look so formidable as they did under this explanation.

Education Costs Increase

Education in 1919 took \$3,302,487, as against \$7,651,448 in 1922. But the province increased its school attendance from 546,562 in 1919 to 585,213 in 1922, while the average attendance had in-

creased by 47,000 pupils, and the number of teachers had increased by 1,015. These

facts would seem to be some justification for the Premier's remark that "Prohibition had something to do with it, as the schools seemed to be full when the fathers were not." In 1919 the province paid 15.4 per cent of the rural school expenditures, while in 1922 they spent 19.4 per cent. This accounted for \$2,090,313 paid to rural schools in 1922 as against \$730,636 in 1919.

In the case of public institutions, the increase was about a million dollars. This is accounted for by the increase of 1,000 in the number of patients, by increase in salaries of attendants, and an increase in the number of attendants necessary.

The Mothers' Allowance paid by the government totalled \$2,676,452. And nearly everybody conceded the justice of this outlay.

In all their expenditures the Premier claims that they were expenditures for efficiency that really made for economy.

Where Revenues Come From

In the matter of the revenue, the in-

crease has been made from \$19,904,771 in 1919, to \$38,509,311 in 1922. This was accounted for by an increased Dominion subsidy, increased interest on deposits, increased revenues from lands and forests, from motor vehicles nearly two millions, from the corporation, race track and amusement taxes nearly four millions, from the O.T.A. a million and a half, and from succession duties nearly three millions. There is, therefore, much merit in the claim that the increased costs of the provincial undertakings have come out of the pockets of those best able to pay, and that the producer has had no direct liability in the matter. In fact the expenditures that have returned directly to the people, and particularly the rural people, are largely in the nature of direct savings in their tax bills.

Ontario's Great Highwayman

In the matter of roads, the government was faced almost over-night with a new traffic situation wherein the old roads were threatened with disintegration under the tremendous new load of motor vehicular travel. Something drastic had to be done to save the municipalities from ruinous taxes and to upkeep the highways of the province for our own and for incoming tourists and business enterprise. Hon. F. C. Biggs, Ontario's great highwayman, as Hartley Dewart dubbed him, made a bold move and has carried it out so well that he has largely disarmed criticisms. The province has now over 1,800 miles of provincial highways all put on a lasting permanent foundation and much of it hard surfaced. The road beds and the bridges and ditches will stand for generations, and future taxpayers will be relieved of greater burdens than would have been the case if some of the U.S. experiences had been duplicated. The townships have been helped by a 20 per cent. grant which about equals their share of the motor license fund. The counties have also benefited by 40 per cent. A bill introduced last session by the minister, as a government measure, provided for the taking over of the whole provincial highway by the province, thus relieving the municipalities of the 20 per cent. It was defeated by some Conservative opposition, and so the big sums that the cities will have to pay as well as will the townships, would have been averted had the minister had his way. And the government is making the most of this false move by the opposition.

Doherty's Aggressive Hand

In the matter of agricultural education and advancement, the most remarkable end of the government's achievements are to be noted. Hon. Manning Doherty has shown real creative ability, and a high order of administrative efficiency. He knows every corner of his department, and is fired with a zeal for public service seldom seen in public life. He has banked upon the development of the marketing end of farm production as being the weak link. Consequently his work in connection with the lifting of the cattle embargo and his commodity co-operation work in fruits and cheese, in beans, honey and in tobacco are all bearing direct results. He has been courageous enough to brave public opposition to get them to see that better grading and better care in production will eventually win out a high demand for Ontario products, and he is backed up today by men who bitterly opposed him in 1919. This is seen particularly in the Dairy Standards Act and lately in his cheese consolidation measure. His cream Purchase Act has saved the farmers over half a million dollars, and the special bacon hog campaigns have also saved the situation for many a farmer. He passed the Community Halls Act, whereby rural places are assisted to form community centres. A system of rural credits with the government savings bank is working out well. It is having the effect of helping the young men to stay in Ontario and to get started for themselves. An experimental farm has been established at Ridgetown, in the southwestern peninsula to deal with matters peculiar to that section. Another at New Liskeard is doing similar work in the north. He has made a move even in the matter of a radio station for farm information broadcasting. In fact he has been a most active man for the work in every department of his field.

Continued on Page 15



HON. E. C. DRURY

The writer of this article was for ten years Editor of the Farmers' Magazine of Toronto, and one of the closest friends of Premier Drury during the formation and life of the government. He operates the homestead farm in South Ontario, and was Progressive candidate in the riding in the last Federal election. The constituency is over 60% urban and has in it the growing city of Oshawa, and the county seat of Whitby. In the three-cornered fight against Hon. Wm. Smith and the present member L. O. Clifford, he made a creditable run, carrying a majority over either opponent outside of Oshawa.

How Tariff Affects Farmers

PUT in the fewest possible words the grievance which the farmers whom I represent have against the tariff is this: That the farmer sells his main products in the open markets of the world and in competition with the world, but when he comes to buy his implements of production and the necessities of life he must buy in a protected market and pays artificially enhanced prices.

I submit that the protective tariff as we have it in Canada today imposes a serious and unnecessary burden upon the farmer, that it increases his cost of production very materially and that it has reduced his profits under present conditions to the vanishing point.

I submit that this is unjust to the farmer and that the development and prosperity of Canada are being hampered by the present system of tariff protection.

We object to protection on principle. We object to it not only because it hurts our own pockets and has helped very materially to make the agricultural industry unprofitable, but we object to it because it is class legislation—because it is deliberately designed to benefit one section of the people at the expense of others.

I have endeavored to secure for the information of the committee some figures showing the extent of the burden which is placed upon the farmers of Canada by the tariff.

Agricultural Implements

Dealing first with agricultural implements, I find that the report of the Department of Customs and Excise for the year ending March 31, 1921, shows that the imports of dutiable goods classified as farm equipment in that year totalled \$11,425,848 on which duty was collected amounting to \$1,917,369.67, which was at the average rate of 16.78 per cent. This gives us item No. 1 in the increased cost of agricultural implements caused by the tariff, but it by no means represents the whole of the addition to the cost of implements resulting from protection.

In the first place, there must be added the profits of the importer and dealer upon the duty paid. When the importer brings in an article which costs him \$100 and pays a duty of \$20 upon it, he must naturally obtain a profit upon \$120 instead of \$100. If only one profit of 25 per cent. is added, \$20 becomes \$25. That gives us item No. 2, dealers' profit on duty, 25 per cent. of \$1,917,369.67 or \$479,342.42.

Effect on Home Prices

In the case of agricultural implements, I submit that there is also justification for the claim that the price of the home manufactured article is also increased approximately to the same extent as that of the imported machine. In other words, I claim that if the duties were reduced or removed altogether, implements manufactured in the United States would be reduced in price and Canadian manufacturers would be compelled by competition to reduce their prices by an equal amount. I am not asserting that all manufacturers increase their prices by the amount of the tariff. In the case of agricultural implements, however, there is good reason for making this claim—that the price of the Canadian-made machine is increased by the amount of the duty—because if Canadian machinery were cheaper than that which comes from the United States, farmers would naturally purchase Canadian machinery almost exclusively and imports would practically cease. Instead of that being the case, prices of Canadian-made and imported implements are practically equal, and imports from the United States continue in large volume.

The farmer then not only pays the duty on imported machinery and the dealers' profit on the duty, but also an equal amount in added cost when he buys Canadian-made implements.

Cost Greater than Revenue

A report prepared by the Mining, Metallurgical and

Statement Made by John W. Ward, Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture, Before Special Agricultural Committee of Parliament, April 16, 1923

Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, published in 1922, shows that the products of the agricultural group of manufacturers in Canada in the calendar year 1920 were valued at \$50,301,302. This total includes \$1,683,634 worth of cream separators which are not dutiable, and if this item be eliminated the total production is \$48,617,668. Turning again to the customs report we find that in the year ending March 31, 1921, exports of agricultural implements totalled \$12,647,602, or, excluding cream separators (\$157,208), \$12,490,394. Subtracting exports from the Canadian production, excluding cream separators in each case, we find that there was an apparent consumption of Canadian-made implements of a class which when imported are subject to duty to the value of \$36,127,274. The average tariff rate of 16.78 per cent. applied to this figure gives us \$6,062,156.57, which is item No. 3 which the farmer had to pay in the increased cost of his implements, and adding again 25 per cent. of this for the dealers' profit we get item No. 4, \$1,515,539.14. The four items I have given total \$9,974,407.80, which I estimate as the increased cost to the farmer of agricultural implements by reason of the tariff in one year. This, by the way, is 5.2 times as much as the Dominion government received in revenue from the duties on agricultural implements.

Exports and Imports

Does the implement industry need protection? Even if we were to admit for the sake of argument that a tariff may sometimes be justified in order to protect infant industries and enable them to become established, I submit that even on this ground the agricultural implement industry has long ago reached the stage where its protection is no longer necessary. Perhaps the best test that can be applied in order to ascertain whether or not an industry is able to stand on its own feet and meet competition on equal terms is an examination of the figures of imports and exports. If we find that the products of Canadian factories are being sold abroad in competition with the goods of other countries, it is a fair inference that they could also be sold in this country under similar conditions. The reports of the Customs Department show the following figures with regard to farm equipment:

	Year Ending March 31
1921	1922
Free Imports	\$13,092,094
Dutiable Imports	\$11,425,848
Exports	\$12,647,602

An examination of the detailed figures shows that in the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 exports considerably exceeded imports in seven of the principal implements

used on Canadian farms. The figures are as follows:

	Year Ending March 31, 1921	Imports	Exports
Harvesters and binders	2,526,503	\$1,001,575	\$2,826,657
Plows and parts of	79,275	2,526,503	3,628,386
Mowing machines	117,170	79,275	1,005,433
Cultivators and weedeers	211,580	117,170	488,133
Seed drills	382,770	211,580	421,899
Harrows and parts of	45,468	382,770	355,339
Rakes (horse and n.o.p.)		45,468	168,453
	Year Ending March 31, 1922	Imports	Exports
Harvesters	319,807	319,807	449,013
Plows and parts of	554,846	554,846	1,465,919
Mowing machines	36,143	36,143	399,762
Cultivators	62,695	62,695	180,280
Seed drills	38,079	38,079	500,084
Rakes	8,095	8,095	49,333
Harrows and parts of	71,178	71,178	134,335

The customs report also shows the countries to which these Canadian-made implements were exported. In the fiscal year 1921 our Canadian manufacturers sent plows to the value of \$1,229,852 to the United States. Of cultivators they sent \$163,414 worth to Australia, \$112,519 worth to France and \$94,273 worth to the United States. Of drills they sent \$111,206 worth to Australia and \$193,641 worth to Argentina. Of harrows they sent \$43,878 worth to the United States and \$88,013 worth to Australia. Of harvesters (the Customs Department calls a binder a harvester) they sent \$300,889 worth to the United Kingdom, \$730,248 worth to Australia, \$929,602 worth to France, \$257,071 worth to Spain and \$389,928 worth to the United States.

Massey-Harris Statement

In the face of these facts it is difficult to understand how it is possible to justify the continuance of protective duties on agricultural implements imported into Canada. If our Canadian manufacturers can sell their implements in Australia, in France, in Spain, in the United Kingdom, in Argentina and even in the United States, in competition with manufacturers in those countries and in all parts of the world, surely they can meet the same competitors, and meet them successfully, in Canada. We have indeed the evidence of one of the largest, if not the largest, implement company in Canada that they do not need protection. The late Thomas Findley, then president of the Massey-Harris Company, giving evidence before the Tariff Commission at Winnipeg, September 14, 1920, said:

"So far as the Massey-Harris Company is concerned, even today, placing no other consideration in the scales but that of

money-making, we should be quite prepared to have the tariff taken off our implements if at the same time it were taken off everything that enters into the

cost of producing them. In fact, considering how large our foreign trade is in proportion to the whole we honestly believe we could make more money under such a free trade condition than we are making at the present time."

Effect of Duties Generally

So far I have dealt only with the duties on agricultural implements, but these of

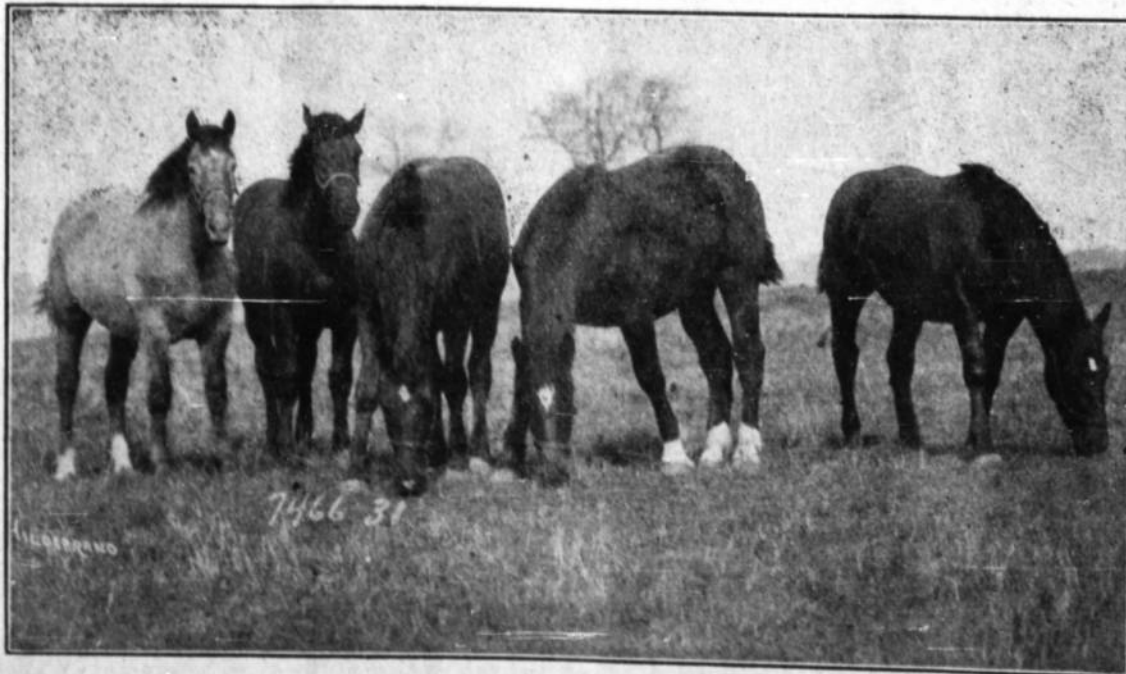
course are only one item in the farmer's costs. The ten million dollars in round numbers which I have spoken of as the increased cost of agricultural implements does not include any estimate of the increased cost of farm building due to the duties on lumber, hardware, paint and cement. It does not include any allowance for the increased cost of oil for lubricating and fuel purposes, it does not include anything for the duties upon harness, or fencing, fertilizers, spraying materials or anything else, other than agricultural implements, that is used upon the farm. Neither does it include any estimate of the increase in the cost of living—the food, clothing, furniture, household equipment, coal, and the general necessities of life. All of these things are part of the farmer's cost of production, and it is difficult to find any item in the farmer's expenses, or indeed in the expenses of anyone living in this country, which is not, directly or indirectly, increased by reason of the protective tariff.

I think it must be admitted that the cost of living generally is increased for all the people by the protective tariff and that means that everyone who works for a living, whether he be a laborer, a clerk, a professional man, a business man, a mechanic, or a member of parliament, must be paid at a higher rate in order to enjoy the same scale of comfort. This means not only that we must pay a higher price for the commodities and services which we purchase as individuals, but it means also that our public expenditures are larger, and our taxes, municipal, provincial and federal, are higher than they otherwise would be.

But while the tariff increases the farmer's cost of production and all his expenses, it does not, so far as his main products at least are concerned, benefit him by one cent. The farmer, it should be noted, has no opportunity to pass on to others his increased cost of production. When the manufacturer finds his costs have gone up, he raises his prices; when the merchant's expense increases he takes a bigger margin of profit; when the workman has to meet a rise in the cost of living his right to a larger wage is recognized. But the farmer, depending upon foreign markets very largely for the price of his products, is helpless. He cannot insist on higher prices, but must take what the market affords, and he becomes the victim to whom the manufacturer, the middleman and the wage earner pass on a large part of their increased costs, together with a considerable portion of their tax bills.

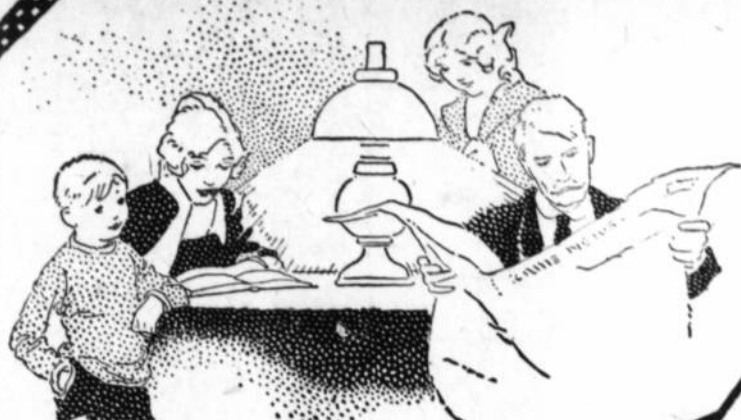
A Burden on Industry

The protective tariff is generally supposed to be a benefit to our manufacturing industries, but I submit that it is not an unmixed blessing even to them. It is true that the tariff schedules have been drawn up in such a way as to impose as little burden as possible upon the manufacturer, and that raw materials and partly finished products when imported for use by manufacturers come in either free or at rates of duty much below the

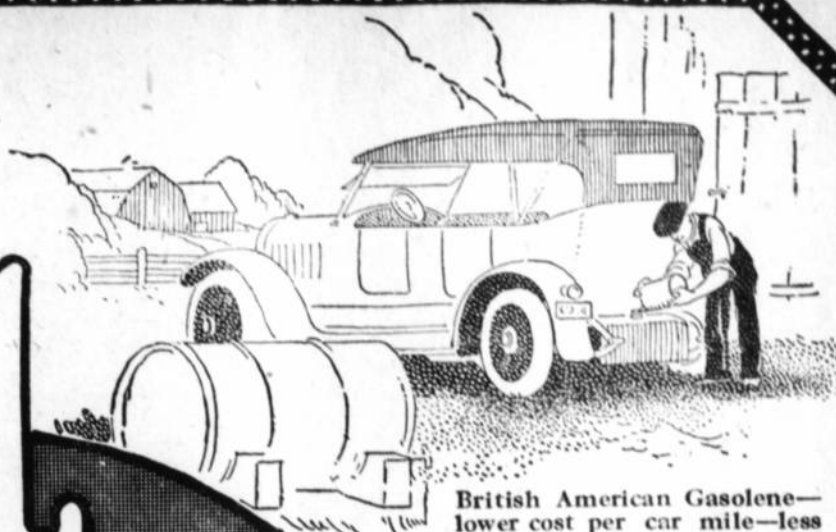


Rejoicing Over the Return of June Grass

Continued on Page 19



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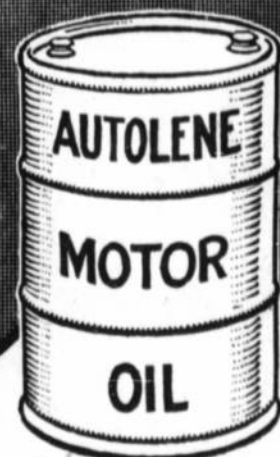
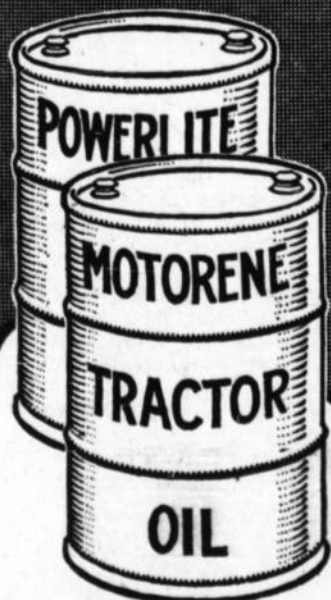


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Curbing Lake Combines

Royal Commission Finds Canadian Shippers Discriminated Against—

Recommends Government Action

(Manitoba Free Press, May 19, 1923)

OTTAWA, May 18.—Four important and far-reaching recommendations are made in the finding of the royal commission appointed to enquire into the charges of freight rate-fixing combine on the Great Lakes, which was tabled in the House of Commons this afternoon by Hon. James A. Robb, minister of trade and commerce. They are as follows:

1. That supervision of rates charged for the transportation of grain between Canadian ports be placed in the hands of the railway commission, or some other independent body with the assistance of advisors and experts, which are thoroughly conversant with this somewhat difficult problem.

Must File Rates

That all persons or corporations operating vessels carrying grain between Canadian ports shall be obliged to file with such commission, maximum rates, and, when not so approving, shall prescribe reasonable maximum rates.

That provision shall be made for alteration of such rates to suit different portions and conditions of the shipping season.

And that rates, in excess of the maximum, shall be illegal.

2. That power be placed in the hands of the governor-in-council to suspend coasting regulations, insofar as the same may be necessary to enable American vessels to carry grain for winter storage between Canadian ports, and that the governor-in-council shall be empowered to suspend such regulations on grain in other cases, on the recommendation or report of the commission having power of supervision over rates to be charged on the Great Lakes.

Question of Insurance

3. That all vessel brokers and persons in any way engaged as agents or otherwise in chartering vessels, or space on vessels, from Fort William and Port Arthur east, be prohibited from writing cargo of out-turn insurance on grain, from acting in any way as agents for the placing of such insurance, and from accepting any commission on such insurance or on any premium connected therewith.

4. That all vessel brokers and persons in any way engaged as agents or otherwise in chartering vessels or space on vessels for the carriage of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur east shall, at the grain exchange at the place where such chartering for vessels or space is made, afford to the grain dealers a detailed statement showing the space, date of shipment, and destination for carriage of each grain charter entering into each day.

Summary of Facts

In its summary of the facts placed before it, the board states:

(1) It is admitted that at one time during the 1922 shipping season, shipping operators controlling a sufficient portion of the freighters on the upper lakes to constitute a virtual monopoly, combined to fix rates to be charged on the shipment of grain on the lakes, and in the opinion of your commission a tacit understanding between these operators as to those rates existed during the whole season, and measures should be taken to prevent its continuation.

Rates Discriminatory

(2) Rates on grain between Canadian ports were discriminatory as compared with rates charged with Canadian operators on grain and other bulk freight between Canadian and United States ports, and as compared with those charged by American operators on grain and other bulk freight between United States ports.

(3) In justification of discrimination, it is alleged:

(a) That there was congestion at Canadian ports;

(b) That the Canadian vessels got less return cargo than the American;

(c) That the work of Canadian vessels was less steady than that of the American by reason of the seasonal character of the grain traffic;

(d) That rates to Buffalo were, during the early part of the 1922 season, "distressed" rates by reason of American freighters being unable to procure their usual tonnage of iron ore;

Cannot Be Justified

(4) Congestion was as bad at Buffalo as at Port Colborne and was worse than at bay ports, therefore, discrimination cannot be justified by congestion.

(5) Congestion did exist both in 1921 and 1922, and was one cause of high freight rates. The fact that grain can be so much more rapidly discharged from Port William and Port Arthur than it can be transferred at Montreal, Quebec and Port Colborne makes for congestion.

With the completion of the Welland canal and the addition of such facilities along the all-water route as may be found necessary in order to take advantage of the more economical operation offered thereby, it may be anticipated that there will be an increase in the grain traffic moving by the St. Lawrence route, called by Mr. Stocking, of Duluth, "the natural, attractive route"; and in order properly to utilize such facilities for the transferring of grain at Montreal, Quebec and Port Colborne, every effort should be made, through effective co-operation, to ensure the fullest possible co-ordinated use not only of all the facilities at the ports in question, but also of all factors used or bearing on the transportation and transfer of grain.

U.S. Vessels Have Advantage

(6) The United States vessels have some advantage over Canadian vessels in the matter of return cargo. Coal is the only extensive return cargo for vessels carrying bulk freight from Lakes Superior and Michigan; and as the available return cargo is much less than the cargo carried down, coal being only about 20 per cent. or 30 per cent. of American bulk freight on the Great Lakes, the most of the vessel tonnage carrying bulk freight down from the upper lakes, whether American or Canadian, must go back light, and so long as a returning vessel can get a cargo of coal, she can afford to carry at any rate that will pay her better than returning light.

Whatever she gets beyond sufficient to pay for the extra time and cost caused by taking the return cargo over the time and cost of going back light, is clear gain.

It is alleged that trade connections existing between United States vessels and coal companies give the former an advantage over the Canadian vessels in obtaining their return cargo. It would seem, however, that, in general, the advantage possessed by the American vessel in respect of coal is not so great as represented.

Freight More Seasonal

(7) Canadian bulk freight being mostly grain is more seasonal than American, and Canadian vessels may not have quite so steady employment as American, but the claim that American rates were "distressed" rates shows that American vessels were at times also short of employment; and although the companies controlling nearly all Canadian upper lake tonnage were ably represented before the commission, they were only able to show that one Canadian vessel had

From	Salaries	Roy Wolvin	J. Norcross	Lee Wolvin
September 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919	\$ 8,750	\$ 2,916		\$ 5,832
April 1, 1919 to March 31, 1920	20,000	10,000		10,000
April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1921	20,000	10,000		20,000
April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922	20,000	10,000		20,000
April 1, 1922 to August 31, 1922	8,333 (to May 1)	834		8,333
Totals	\$77,083	\$33,750		\$64,165
				33,750
				77,083
				\$174,998

Dividends	January, 1920—3 per cent	December, 1920—3 per cent	September, 1922—3 per cent
	\$30,000	30,000	30,000
			\$90,000

Investments	December, 1920, four thousand shares Dominion Steel at 42.50	December, 1921, trust bonds Canada Steamship Lines	December, 1921, collateral trust bonds Canada Steamship Lines
	\$170,000	33,000	96,331
			\$299,331

Total	Salaries	Dividends	Investments
	\$174,998	90,000	299,331
			\$564,329

Grand Total.....\$564,329 or per year, \$141,082

been laid up for want of work during the season and that vessel only for 30 days. On the other hand, it had been admitted that labor costs were lower on the Canadian side than on the American.

(8) After making due allowance for additional cost of operation and handling

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to which the grain was subject, but which did not apply to ore and coal, there is still an excess of earnings from the transportation of grain between Canadian ports over earnings from the carriage of other bulk freight, which shows high and unjustifiable rates.

Rates Are Unjustifiable

(9) The increase of the 1922 rates over those of 1921 by the Canadian vessel operators was so great as to be high and unjustifiable.

(10) Railway rates and rates for the transportation of all important bulk freight on the Great Lakes, except grain, are being controlled in some way, the former through commissions acting on behalf of the public; the latter by agreement between the producers and carriers. The difference in cost of operating of lake vessels at different periods of the shipping season and the movable nature of the capital invested in lake transportation, owing to the boats not being tied down to one fixed route, among other things, make it impractical to attempt to control traffic in exactly the same way in which rail traffic is controlled; and joint fixing of rates by agreement between producer and carrier, as in the case of iron ore, does not seem feasible.

Made Big Money

As a corollary to the report of the royal commission on lake freight rates, just tabled in parliament, the following statement of moneys which accrued to Roy Wolvin, J. W. Norcross and Lee Wolvin, the shareholders of the Standard Shipping Company, during the four-year period from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1922, is of interest. The statement does not appear in the report, but is an extract from an exhibit presented by T. J. Murray, K.C., counsel for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers.

Bark Tanned Leather

A Practical Process for Making Serviceable Sole and Harness Leather on the Farm

A HIDE or skin may be started in the process of tanning as soon as it has been taken off, drained, and cooled from the animal heat. Overnight will be long enough. If you are not ready to begin tanning, or if you have at one time more hides than you can handle, they can be kept safely for three to five months in a thoroughly salted condition. During storage or tanning the hides must never be allowed to freeze or heat. Some tanners claim that salting before tanning is helpful and it will certainly not do any harm to salt the hide for a few days before tanning.

The kind of leather which can be made from a hide or skin depends largely upon its weight and size. The tanning trade makes distinctions in hides and skins based mainly upon the size and age of the animal and upon the class of leather. Hides from the larger and adult animals are suitable for sole, harness, belting, or heavy leathers. Skins from the smaller animals such as sheep, goats, calves and deer, are made into light and fancy leathers. As a general rule, the thickness of the finished leather will be about that of the untanned hide and this should be a guide in selecting skins for different kinds of leather.

The first essential for a satisfactory yield of good leather is a good, sound, clean hide or skin. Skinning should be done properly, without cutting or scoring the hide, at the same time leaving on it no fat and meat which must be removed later before tanning and which if left on increases the chances of spoiling or rotting the hide.

The following directions have been prepared for tanning a single heavy cow, steer, or bull hide, weighing from 40 to 70 pounds, into bark-tanned leather suitable for sole, harness, or belting:

Slaking Lime

Put six to eight pounds of burnt or caustic lime in a clean half barrel, wooden tub, or bucket, of at least five gallons capacity. Use only good-quality lime, free from dirt and stones and never air-slaked. To the lime add about one quart of water. As the slaking begins, add more water, a little at a time, to keep the lime moist; do not pour in water enough to quench the slaking. After the lime appears to be slaked, stir in two gallons of clean water. Do all this just exactly as you would make whitewash. Slake the lime on the day before you start soaking the hide, and keep the limewater covered with boards or sacks until ready to use.

If available, fresh hydrated lime, not air-slaked, may be used instead of slaking burnt or caustic lime. In this case use eight to ten pounds in four or five gallons of water.

Soaking and Cleaning

If the hide has been salted, shake it vigorously to remove most of the salt. Spread it out, hair side down, and trim off the tail, head, ears, all ragged edges, and shanks.

Place the hide, hair side up, lengthwise, over a smooth log or board, and with a sharp knife, split it from neck to tail, straight down the backbone line, into two half hides, or "sides." It will be more convenient in subsequent handling, especially when the hide is large, to then split each side lengthwise through the "break," just above the flanks, into two strips, making the strip with the backbone edge about twice as wide as the belly strip. Thus a whole hide will give two sides or four strips. In these directions the side should be taken to mean either side or strip as the case may be.

Fill a 40-gallon barrel with clean, cool water. Hang the sides, flesh out, over short sticks and suspend them in the barrel of water to soak for two or three hours. Stir them about frequently to soften, loosen, and wash out the blood, dirt, manure, and salt. (The short sticks or pieces of rope may be held in the proper position by tying a loop or cord on each end and catching the loops over nails in the outside of the barrel near the top.) After soaking for about three hours, take out the sides, one at a time, and place them hair side up, over a "beam." (A ready-made beam can be purchased, but a fairly satisfactory one can be made from a very smooth slab, log, or thick planed board from one to two feet wide and six

to eight feet long. The slab or log is inclined, with one end resting on the ground and the other extending over a box or trestle so as to be about waist high.) With the side lying hair side up over the beam, scrub off all dirt and manure, using if necessary a good stiff brush, then wash off with several bucketfuls of clean water.

Now turn the side over, flesh side up, and scrape or cut off any meat or flesh. Work over the entire flesh side with the back edge of a drawing or butcher knife, held firmly by both ends while pushing away from you hard against the hide or skin. Wash off with a bucket or two of clean water. This working over should always be done. Refill the soak barrel with clean, cool water and hand the sides in it as before, working them about frequently until they are soft and flexible. A green or fresh hide usually needs to be soaked for not more than 12 to 24 hours; a green salted hide for not more than 24 to 48 hours.

When the sides are properly softened throw them over the beam and thoroughly scrape off all remaining flesh, fat, or meat. It is of the greatest importance to remove all this meat. When it can not be scraped off, cut it off, but be careful not to cut into the hide itself. Even should there appear to be no flesh to take off and nothing appears to be removed, it is necessary to thoroughly work over the flesh side in this way with the back of a knife. Finally wash off with a bucketful of clean water.

The hide must be soft, pliable, and clean all over before being put into the lime.

Liming to Remove The Hair

Wash out the soak barrel and pour into it all of the slaked lime. Nearly fill the barrel with clean, cool water, and stir thoroughly. Hang the sides or strips again over the short sticks or pieces of rope, hair side out, and suspend them in the barrel so that they are completely covered by the limewater. See that the sides are suspended with as few folds or wrinkles as possible and also be sure not to trap any air under the sides. Keep the barrel covered. Plunge the hides and stir the limewater three or four times each day until the hair will come off easily. This will take from six to ten days in summer and possibly as many as 16 days in winter. When thoroughly limed the hair can be rubbed off readily with the hand. Early in the liming process it will be possible to pull out the hair, but the hide must be left in the lime until the hair comes off by rubbing over with the hand. For harness and belting leathers leave the hide in the limewater for three to five days after this condition has been reached.

When limed, throw the side, hair side up, over the beam, and, with the back edge of a drawing or butcher knife, held nearly flat against the hide, push off the hair from all parts of the hide. If the side is sufficiently limed, a curdy or cheesy layer of skin rubs off with the hair. If this layer does not rub off, the side must be returned to the limewater. After removing the hair, put the side back again for another day, until any fine hairs that may remain can be easily scraped off. Now thoroughly work over the grain or hair side with a dull-edged tool to "scud" work out as much lime, fat, and dirt as possible. Then turn the side over and do the same thing, being sure to remove all fleshy matter. Shave down to the hide itself by scraping or by using a very sharp knife with a motion somewhat like that of shaving your face. Rinse off both sides of the hide with clean water. Wash the hide in cool, clean water for six to eight hours, changing the water frequently, and then proceed as under "Deliming."

The lime, limewater, sludge, and fleshings from the liming process may be used as fertilizer, being particularly good for acid soils. The hair, as it is scraped from the hide, may be collected separately, and, after being rinsed several times, may be used in plastering. If desired, it can be thoroughly washed with many changes of water until absolutely clean and, after drying out in a warm place, can be used for padding, upholstering, insulation of pipes, etc.

Deliming

Buy three ounces of B.P. lactic acid (or 9 ounces of tannery 22 per cent

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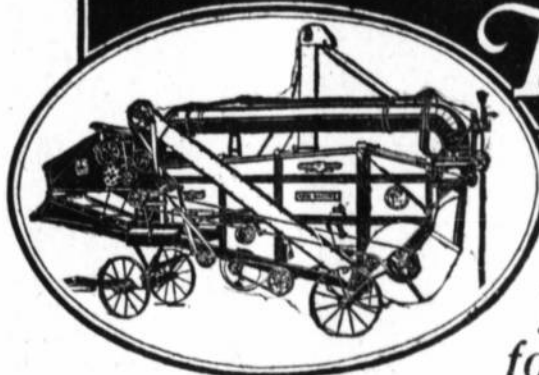
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lactic acid). Nearly fill a barrel with clean, cool water and stir in the lactic acid. Now hang in the unbarked sides or strips. Pull them up, and stir frequently for about 24 hours. Take out the sides, work over, "scud" them thoroughly as directed under "Liming" and hang them in a barrel of cool water. Change the water several times, and finally leave them in the water overnight.

If lactic acid cannot be obtained, use one-half gallon of vinegar instead.

Tanning

The hide or sides are now ready for the actual tanning. From 15 to 20 days before this stage is reached weigh out 30 to 40 pounds of good-quality, finely-ground oak or hemlock bark and pour on to it about 20 gallons of boiling water. (Finely-ground bark, with no particles larger than a grain of corn, will give the best results. Simply chopping the bark into coarse pieces will not do. Do not let the tan

liquor come in contact with iron vessels. Use the purest water available. Rain water is best.)

Let this bark infusion stand in a covered vessel until ready to use. Stir it up occasionally. When ready to start tanning, strain off the bark liquor through a clean, very coarse sack into the tanning barrel. Fill the barrel about three-fourths full with water, rinsing the bark with this water so as to get out as much tannin as possible. Add two quarts of vinegar. Stir well. Hang the sides or strips, from the deliming, over sticks, and suspend them in this tanning liquor with as few folds and wrinkles as possible. Move the sides about and change their position often so as to get an even color.

Just as soon as this has been started, weigh out the same quantity of ground bark and soak it with hot water as before. Let this second bark liquor stand until the sides have become evenly colored, or from ten to 15 days. Then add one-fourth

of the second bark liquor, taking out from the tanning barrel first the same amount of old liquor as you are going to add of the new or second bark liquor. Also add about two quarts more of vinegar and stir it in well. After five days add another fourth of the tan liquor only (no vinegar); do this every five days until the liquor is used up.

About 35 days after the actual tanning has been started, the sides are ready for the first bark. (The progress of the tanning varies somewhat with conditions and can best be told by inspecting a small sliver cut from the edge of the hide. The fresh cut should show two somewhat dark or brown streaks coming in from each surface of the hide. These streaks will be rather narrow, about as wide as a heavy pencil line). Weigh out about 40 pounds of fine bark and just moisten it with hot water. Do not add more water than the bark will soak up. Pull the sides out of the tan liquor and dump

in the moistened bark, keeping as much of the old tan liquor in the barrel as possible. Mix thoroughly, and while mixing hang the sides back in the barrel. Actually bury them in the bark; all parts of the sides must be kept well down in the bark mixture. Leave the sides in this bark for about six weeks, moving them about once in a while.

After six weeks pull the sides out (a cutting should show that the tanning has spread nearer to the centre); pour out about half the liquor. Stir the bark in the barrel, hang the sides back, and fill the barrel with fresh finely-ground bark. Leave the sides in for about two months, shaking the barrel from time to time and adding bark and water as needed to keep the sides completely covered.

At the end of this time the hide should be evenly colored all the way through, without any white or raw streak in the centre of a cut edge. If it is not struck through it must be left longer in the wet bark and more bark may be necessary. For harness, strap and belting leather the sides may be taken out of the tan liquor at this stage, but for sole leather they must be left for two months longer. When fully tanned through the sides are ready for finishing.

Finishing Harness and Belting Leather

Take the sides from the tan liquor, rinse them off with water, and scour the grain side with plenty of warm water and a stiff brush. This must be very thoroughly done until most of the tan liquor and water has been rubbed or pressed out. Then go over the sides with a "slicker," working them out on the grain side in all directions. (A slicker can be made from a piece of copper or brass, about one-fourth inch thick, six inches long, and four inches wide. One long edge of the slicker is mounted in a wooden handle and the other long edge, well rounded, is used to work over the sides by pushing hard against them and away from yourself). For harness, belting and the like this scouring and slicking out must be thoroughly done.

When the sides are still damp, but not very wet, go over the grain side with a liberal coating of neat's-foot or cod oil. Hang up the sides and let them dry out slowly. When dry, take them down and dampen them well by dipping in water or rolling up in wet sacking or burlap. When uniformly damp and limber, evenly brush or mop over the grain side a thick coating of a dubbin made by melting together about equal parts of cod oil and tallow or neat's-foot oil and tallow. When cool this dubbin must be soft and pasty, but not liquid, and it must be melted before using and applied warm. Hang up the sides again and leave until thoroughly dried. When dry, remove the tallow from the grain by working over with the slicker. If more grease in the leather is desired, dampen back and apply another coating of the dubbin, giving a light application also to the flesh side. When again dry remove the tallow. Rubbing over with sawdust will help to take up any surface oiliness.

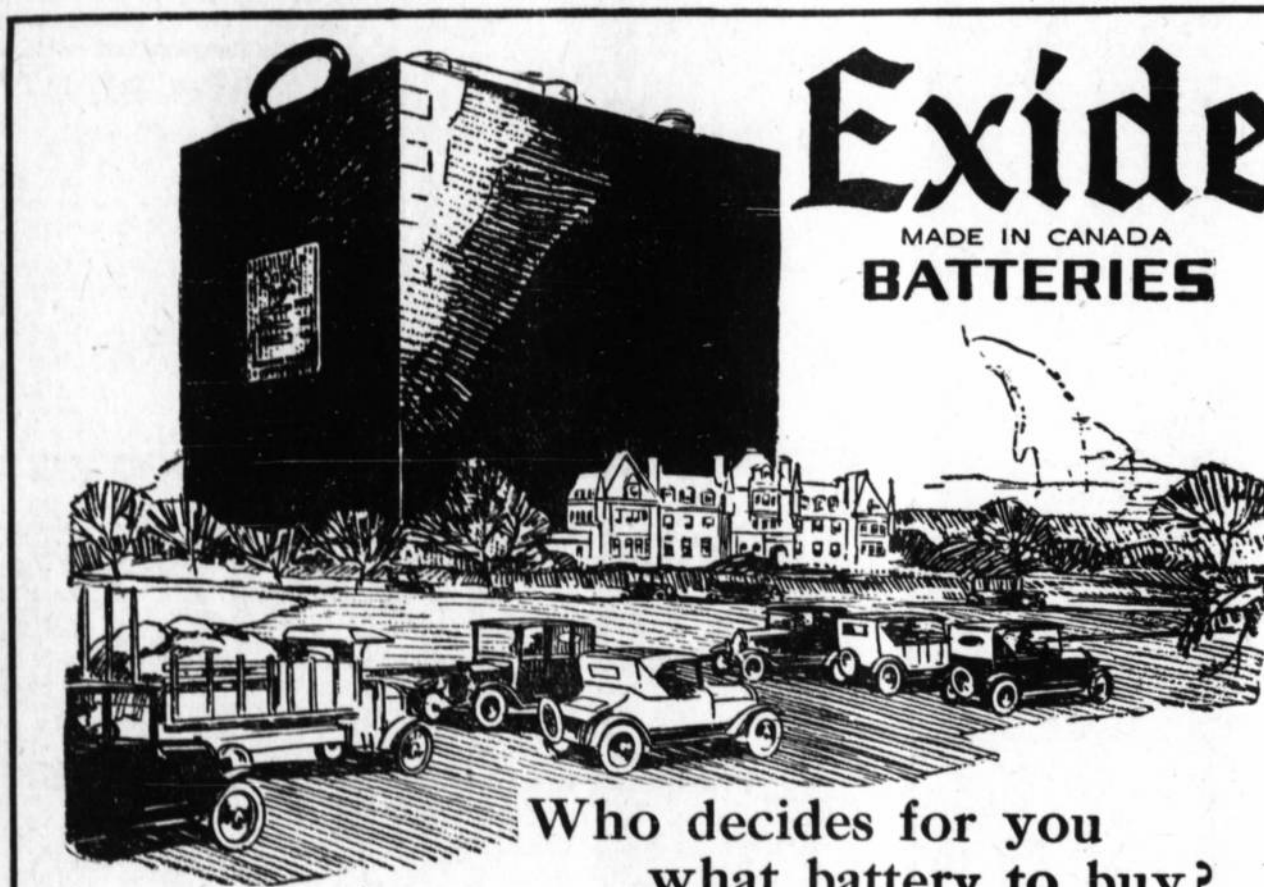
If it is desired to blacken the leather, this must be done before greasing. A black dye solution can be made by dissolving one-half ounce of water-soluble nigrosine in one and a quarter pints of water, with the addition, if handy, of several drops of ammonia. Evenly mop or brush this solution over the dampened but ungreased leather, and then grease as directed in the preceding paragraph.

Finishing Sole Leather

Take the sides from the tan liquor and rinse them off thoroughly with clean water. Press out most of the water and hang them up until they are only damp; then apply a good coating of neat's-foot or cod oil to the grain side. Again hang up until thoroughly dry.

When repairing shoes with this leather it is advisable, after cutting out the piece for soling, to dampen and hammer it down well, and then, after putting it on the shoe, to make it waterproof and more serviceable by setting the shoe for about 15 minutes in a shallow pan of melted grease or oil. The grease or oil must not be hotter than the hand can bear. Any good oil or grease will do, and the following simple formulas have been found to be satisfactory:

	Ounces
Formula 1:	
Neutral wool grease	8
Dark petrolatum	4
Paraffin wax	4
Formula 2:	
Petrolatum	16
Beeswax	2



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Cattle Color Fads

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MOST every public cattle sale produces the spectacle of highly meritorious Shorthorn cattle which have the misfortune to be white in color selling for less than relatively poorer animals with a red or roan hide. When did this color craze begin and by virtue of what has it persisted? Sydney D. Law, writing in the Shorthorn World has something interesting to say on this subject:

"Since earliest times the color of cattle has received attention. The Romans considered black cattle the strongest and hardiest, white ones the most tender, but they preferred the red ones. In the notes taken by Thomas Bates, while at the University of Edinburgh in 1810-1812 we find "... Color may indicate qualities in a breed. Dark colored cattle are supposed to be the hardiest. As animals get larger they turn lighter colored. Of animals of the same size the lighter appear the larger."

Color of the Shorthorn has been subjected to various changes at several times and places. The adjoining table presents the result of a study of colors at present with those at several times in the past. The figures for the first volume of Coates Herd Book, issued when the breed had first attained the necessary attributes of a breed, are a limited nature and should not be regarded as altogether accurate. They do, however, show certain tendencies. The next two studies (1859-1903 and 1910-1914) are taken from the American herd book and are of such a nature that reliance can be placed upon them, remembering that one is for a very long period. The last, by the author, is taken from the Canadian herd book, and hence is not directly comparable. There may be some difference in the likes and dislikes of breeders in Canada and the United States, but without a doubt these figures show the trend of feeling.

Origin of the Breed

With these limiting factors in mind let us see what the figures reveal. At the time the first Shorthorn herd book was published solid reds were not common. This is natural when we consider the composite origin of the breed which seems to rest largely on the cattle of Lincolnshire, which were "for the most part pied, with more white than the other colors (black and red)," and those of Somerset and Gloucestershire which were of a "blood red color," to which were added no doubt Dutch cattle which were mostly white. Black cattle from the northern part of England may also have been used in "pre-breed" days. The so-called "alloy" about which a great stir was made some years ago came from the use, by Charles Colling, of a roan Shorthorn-Galloway cross-bred bull out of a red Galloway heifer.

Be the cause what it may the broken red and white was more common than the solid red, white was not altogether unusual and roan was the most common, early in the nineteenth century in England. At this time there were practically no Shorthorns in America.

Early American Shorthorns

Good authorities agree that the cattle imported by Miller and Gough in 1783 were red, red-and-white, and roan, "proof positive that they were of Shorthorn origin." These were the earliest Shorthorns in America, of which there is any definite knowledge but were not pedigreed, one reason being that the herd book was not started until a third of a century later. Probably the first pedigreed Shorthorns to come to America were Marquis, 408, and Moscow, 9413, a roan, imported in 1817.

Shorthorn Colors				
	1821 and earlier.	1859-1903.	1910-1914.	1917-1920.
Red	11.4	44.4	62.9	37.9
Red and white	34.8	27.5	13.9	17.4
Roan	45.2	20.3	21.1	37.6
White	8.6	2.8	2.1	7.1

1. A study of 799 animals in Vol. 1 Coates Herd Book. 2. A study of 10,000 animals in the American herd book by C. S. Plumb. 3. A study of 24,000 animals in the American herd book by S. M. Salisbury. 4. A study of 10,000 animals in the Canadian herd book.

Early English Shorthorns

Let us pause for a moment to consider some of the earlier individuals and herds in England.

Comet, 155, the first bull to sell for 1,000 guineas (about \$5,000) was "a beautiful light roan with a dark red neck." About 1,800, the Colling brothers bred two animals that were noted show animals and that did much to advertise the breed, then an "infant industry." These were the Durham Ox and the White Heifer that Travelled. The former was "out of the common black-and-white cow." Evidently colors were not altogether fixed at this time.

Thomas Bates said. It was the opinion of all good judges in my early days that had it not been for the bull Hubback and his descendants the old valuable breed of Shorthorns would have been entirely wanting." This great bull is described as being yellow-red with some white.

In 1810 Charles Colling, one of the most noted breeders of Shorthorns in his day, held his dispersion sale. His stock was described as follows, "The color was greatly varied, red, red-and-white, roan and also white being found in the same kindred, while in all cases of close affinity there was a tendency to white, with red ears and spots." This was one of the herds which set the fashion in England.

The original Duchess cow was purchased for about \$65 by Charles Colling in 1784. She was called Duchess and was described as "a massive, short-legged animal of a beautiful yellow-red flecked color," more or less roan evidently. It remained for Bates to develop this line of breeding. Of sixty-one Duchesses calved in his herd from 1808 to 1849 thirty-seven were red-and-white, ten red, twelve roan, one white and one yellow and white. The prevailing color of the earlier Duchesses was red-and-white, but the use of Belvidere, a light roan bull modified this color. The records of the Bates' dispersion sale in 1850 show the following colors in his Duchesses and Oxfords: fourteen roans, seven reds, five red and whites, and one white.

Further American History

Felix Renick, the agent of the Ohio Importing Company, spoke of a herd of Shorthorns as "white, red and white pied and the fashionable roan" in 1834. During 1836 and 1837 this concern imported some fifty-five Shorthorns of which thirty-one were roan. At this early time we may conclude then that American breeders favored the roan as did the English breeder.

A study made by B. O. Cowan shows that roan was the predominant color in importations to the United States between 1820 and 1884. Of 1,600 Short-

horns imported by a very large number of breeders and dealers, 902 were roan (more than half) 361 were red, 254 were red and white, and 83 were white.

By the time of the Civil War the fancy which later turned to a fad and then a craze was becoming evident. More and more breeders were demanding red Shorthorns. This demand evidently originated on the range where ranchers wanted solid colored bulls. This was due to the endeavor to produce uniform progeny from multicolored females. From the range it spread and we are reminded that "for years Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana breeders demanded red and red only." No doubt this limits the area too much. In fact this demand for red Shorthorns was so universal among American cattlemen that British breeders were induced to breed for red calves for export.

This is a wonderful example of the fact that the basis of the pure-bred cattle industry is to be found in the grade herds.

The prejudice in favor of red cattle seems to be largely gone now and breeders are turning their attention to other things. There are at present nearly as many roans as reds. White is again coming into favor. Perhaps the great bull, Whitehall Sultan, has done as much as any other one factor to change the prejudice against white into a liking for it. It was a common opinion not many years ago that white animals were lacking in constitution. The fallacy of this has been proven again and again by the winnings of white cattle at the more important shows.

In summing up we may say that the Shorthorn has gone through several very trying periods, one of which at least was due to color demands, but that less attention is being paid to color now than formerly. It is well to keep in mind that neither in the United States, Canada or England is there a standard of excellence which evaluates one color higher than another.

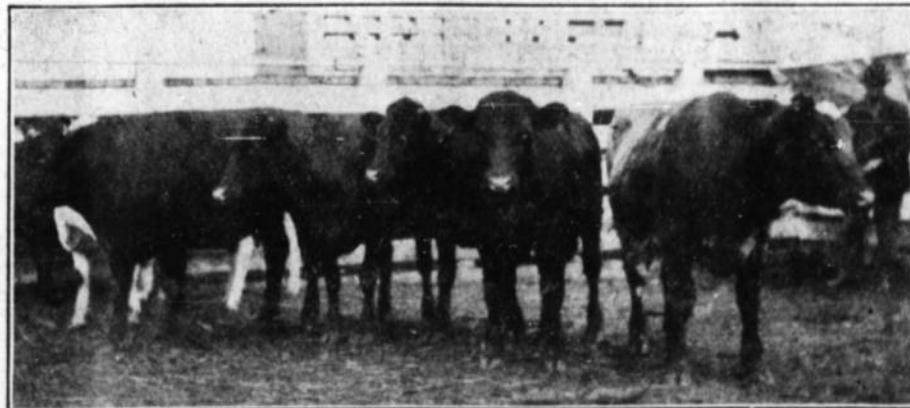
Some Common Calf Troubles

There are a few common diseases of young calves which must be guarded against and treated immediately if detected. Scours is probably the most common cause of trouble. There are two kinds. One, the white scours, is caused by an infection of the navel soon after birth and is almost incurable. The calf is taken sick soon after birth, the eyes become sunken and the calf dies within a comparatively few hours after showing the first symptoms. The best means of combat is prevention. Disinfect the entire stall and premises thoroughly and disinfect the navel of the calf at birth.

The other is ordinary scours caused by indigestion brought on by overfeeding or giving sour, old or dirty milk or using dirty buckets. This may be prevented to a great extent through careful feeding. The chances for recovery are fairly good if the case is taken in time, but the calf will receive a serious set-back and will likely be undersized for a long time.

Treatment of Scours

To treat a case of scours, cut the feed to half or even less than that, until the calf has become hungry. A dose of one to three ounces of castor oil or paraffin oil will help to clean out the animal and



Winter Feeding That Paid

Western farmers are familiar with the fact that every fall as soon as the heavy shipment of cattle begins the price goes down. J. J. Berry, of Gilbert Plains, Man., tells us that these steers if marketed last fall would have been worth something in the neighborhood of \$20 a head—not more. However, he held on to them and marketed them in May, and they netted at the point of shipment \$506.25, or an average of \$63.28 per head. Seven of them were two-year-olds and one a yearling. The gross weight was 8,100 pounds, or an average of over 1,000 pounds each.

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may well be given. Three parts of formalin in a hundred parts of water, added to the milk at the rate of a teaspoonful to the pound of milk will sometimes relieve the trouble. Another very satisfactory treatment is to add about four or five drops of fluid extract of gelsemium to about one ounce of paraffin or castor oil and give it to the calf before each feeding of milk. It is always advisable to reduce the milk to a half or third and divide that reduced quantity into from two to four feedings a day.

Bloat in calves is often caused by too much leafy clover or alfalfa. Except in severe cases very little treatment is given. In severe cases it may be necessary to use the trocar to let out the gas. In such a case a competent veterinarian should be called.

Lice on calves are common. They make the calf uncomfortable, take its strength and make the hair come out in patches. Many methods of getting rid of lice have been practiced. Dips are fairly efficient, but are dangerous in cold weather. A treatment very little used but very efficient is simply to dust the infested areas with powdered sabadilla which can be purchased from druggists at a very reasonable cost.

Shearing the Farm Flock

The grading statements of the wool marketed from the prairie provinces in 1922 makes it appear worth while once more to publish the list of points to be observed at shearing time, which enable wool growers to realize the highest possible price for their class of product.

1. Shear only when sheep are absolutely dry—skirts and belly dry. Pen the sheep the night before to keep them from the dew the morning of the shearing.

2. The shearing floor should be dry and hard and clear from straw or hay. The tags and dirty skirts should be separated from the fleece before tying, and kept separate for sale. Some growers soak and wash them to advantage. Tags are never dry, and if placed in the fleece will in a short time heat and burn the



Sprinkle in chicken houses and on chickens and fowls to **KILL LICE**

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Power to drive a thresher must be strong and steady to run the machine steadily.

Weak or unsteady power causes a thresher to waste grain and do bad cleaning.

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inside, causing material loss to the fleece.

3. All wool should be tied with regular wool twine, paper or jute, into neat, tidy fleeces—never use sisal twine. Never tie two fleeces together.

4. The sheep yards or pens during winter and spring should be kept dry and clean; otherwise the fleece will gather mud and manure and a depreciation in price more than covered by any increase in weight of dirt.

5. Sheep should not be allowed to burrow into straw and clover stacks—chaff gets into the wool and an otherwise good fleece becomes a "reject." Straw and clover hay should be fed in racks or on the ground.

6. Pile or store the wool in a dry, clean room or place and cover over so as to keep dirt, dust or chaff from falling on the wool. Never place any wool on the ground or in a cellar or damp basement. Sacking the wool as sheared is the best plan, and then pile the sacks in a dry place and never on the ground.

Early Maturity

The quicker the turnover the greater the profit in almost any business. Breeders in the United States have for a long time realized that early maturity is an important thing in livestock production. Of course, it is stunting and deteriorating to breed calves too young, but there should be no delay in preparing them for their work. The old way of allowing a calf to skimp along on short feed until old enough to begin breeding resulted in a poor animal and one likely to endow its offspring with a slow maturing tendency. A writer in the London Farmer and Stock Breeder well says:

"It is being discovered, in regard to the production of meat of all kinds, whether it be beef, mutton or pork, that the earlier the age at which the animals are fattened off so much greater is the profit. The fact is that, in meat production, the lessons we are being taught point very clearly to the idea that there must be no so-called store period in the life of an animal intended for slaughter, but that preparation for the object in view must begin at birth and not be relaxed until the block or herd is reached."

Quebec Shipment Breaks Record

The first cattle to be shipped from the port of Quebec are going forward this week by the s.s. Manchester Division, bound for Manchester, England.

The shipment includes 580 export steers from the U.G.G. pool, and the experience of this train load also marks the establishment of a new record. As all cattle shippers know, cattle lose in weight when transported by rail. The shrinkage between Winnipeg and Montreal is usually reckoned at between 80 and 125 pounds per steer. Anything that will shorten the trip, or enable them



What a Little Ingenuity Will Do

J. A. George, of Bonnie View Farm, Rush Lake, Sask., could have taken the attitude that as he had no silo and no machinery for handling a silage crop, he could very well afford to let someone else do the experimenting. A plow and scraper solved the first part of his difficulty, and as for filling the silo, the above picture tells the story. "We put the cutting box on the bank," says Mr. George, "nailing up the top. The Ford car produced the power and proved quite satisfactory. This is the first silo in this district, and the ensilage turned out to be very satisfactory feed."

to be moved with fewer unloadings for feed and water, when they must be hurried off, and on cars and be worried more or less by extra handling, will get them through with less loss of weight.

Accordingly the U.G.G. pool officers approached the Canadian National Railway, and asked for the best possible service to establish the feasibility of shipping by the northern route to save time. The cattle reached Quebec 76 hours and 40 minutes after they had been despatched from Winnipeg, which was eight hours less than promised by the C.N.R., and 24 hours less than the previous schedule over existing routes to Montreal. In addition the cattle will have a little less time on board ship when loaded at the ancient capital.

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G., went to Quebec to see this load through, and word was received by wire from him, as this issue of The Guide goes to press, that the cattle arrived in splendid condition. It is estimated that the cut in time afforded by the C.N.R. service will mean a saving of about 20 pounds in shrink, which will mean a saving of about two dollars per head. Under the co-operative plan this goes back into the pockets of the producers of the cattle.

Gestation Among Pigs

It is a common practice with many people to consider 112 days as the normal gestation period for pigs. H. R. Davidson, of Cambridge University Farm, Cambridge, England, sets the British agricultural papers right on this

matter with some figures and conclusions drawn therefrom, which are given here-with:

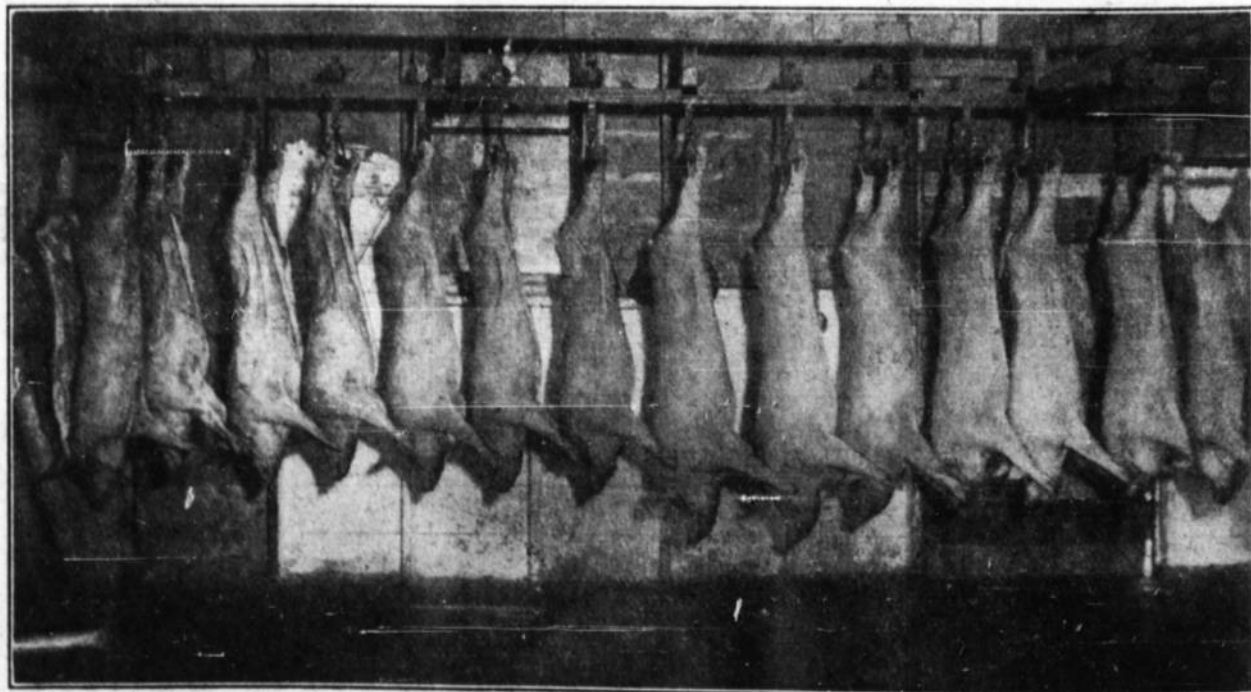
"I have looked up all the dates of service and farrowing that have been recorded on the University Farm since 1910, and give the results for 79 farrowings of pedigree Large Whites (Yorkshires) in the following table:

Days.	Number.	Percentage.
108	1	1.3
111	1	1.3
112	1	1.3
113	6	7.5
114	11	13.9
115	22	27.8
116	21	26.6
117	15	19.0
118	1	1.3

100.0

"From this you will see that there is full evidence that in the case of our pigs the period is 115 to 116 days, and only in just over 1 per cent of the cases was 112 days correct. The only place in which I have so far found 116 days given is 'Humphrey's Private Herd-Book,' and as 16 weeks is the period mostly given in text-books, it would be most interesting to have similar figures worked out for other herds, especially in the case of breeds other than Large Whites."

The official opening of the 105,000-acre irrigation project of the Lethbridge Northern district will take place in the month of June. Water is now being turned into the ditches.



Feed and Kill Pigs of Different Breeds to Demonstrate Relative Fitness for Producing Bacon for British Export Market

W. D. Albright, superintendent of the Beaverlodge experiment station, is a firm believer in the advisability of making a determined effort to capture an important place for Canadian bacon in the most profitable market in the world—Great Britain. As large claims had been made for the Hampshire breed of hog in the Peace River district, he purchased a few of the best he could get and fed them alongside some Yorks of similar age, obtained from two different sources. These pigs when finished were taken the rounds of a winter lecture tour in northern Alberta, at the close of which they were slaughtered and the carcasses used to demonstrate the needs of the export market. The seven pigs at the left are the Hampshires. Those at the right are the Yorks. The Hampshires did not produce one been held longer to enable them to attain greater scale and covering. The difference between the four best and the four poorest Yorks demonstrates what has been so often remarked before, that there are strains within this breed which present as marked contrasts as are sometimes to be seen between other breeds. The two Yorks nearest the centre are nearly ideal from the standpoint of Wiltshire bacon production. (The second prize pig in each breed was not killed and exhibited at the same time as the other seven. Photo taken in the abattoir of Wood & Lyne, Grande Prairie).

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

The Coming Rallies

Arrangements for the Grain Growers' rallies to be held throughout the province during June and July are rapidly going forward, the dates and the municipalities where they are to take place having in many cases been already definitely fixed, although the exact location may not yet be known.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the members that the success of these gatherings will depend entirely upon the measure of whole-hearted support which is given them by the locals in those municipalities where they are to take place. There cannot be any doubt as to their success if the members make up their minds to it.

One of the most essential things is that they shall be well and thoroughly advertised. The aim should be to secure a program worth listening to, and then make it known to the entire community as one of the biggest and best things that has ever taken place there. It should not be so long as to weary the people. If they are left hungry they will come again another time. Community singing should be a special feature, together with songs and instrumental solos by the best local musicians.

This should be the greatest event of the year, and if it is gone about in the right way it will be. Co-operation will make things easy, and it will also make things hum.

McPhail To Visit Crystal Beach

The Central secretary, A. J. McPhail, is planning to attend the big gathering which is to be held at Crystal Beach on July 2nd. As it will be Mr. McPhail's first visit to that locality in an official capacity at all events, it is hoped there will be a large turn out of farmers to the gathering.

Individualism Rampant at Shell Lake

"It is hard for our members to pay up their fees, so they quit; that is the reason why it dropped." Such is the explanation given by Louis Simonar, of Shell Lake, for the failure of his local function. Another reason is the individualism which is so pronounced a trait in the average agriculturist. "It's awful hard out here to make the people pull together. Too many opinions, and a few long-headed and a few stubborn ones. We got an agricultural society started, and it's quite a time to keep that going. Canwood is our town, and twenty-eight miles from us, and no branch there, so we cannot ship together."

Conditions like these are rather discouraging; but the time when apathy and despair begin to settle down upon a community is the time when action is most needed; there is a ray of light in Mr. Simonar's statement that he is willing to take any advice as to re-organization. We hope to see Shell Lake again on the map in the near future.

McRorie Alive Again

Edgar Hagerman, of Surbiton, organizer for Municipality No. 285, is trying to arrange, with the co-operation of surrounding local secretaries, for a community gathering about the middle of June. It will be held in the Orange Hall at McRorie.

McRorie local was formerly strong and active, but latterly has become very weak and emaciated. Recently, however, through the efforts of Mr. Hagerman, the local has become reorganized, and it is hoped it will regain all its former strength and robustness, and then some.

Alberta

Pembina Convention

The annual convention of the Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association is being called for June 20th, beginning at 10 o'clock, in Westlock. Geo. McLachlan, M.L.A., will give a report on the work of the last session of the legislature.

For a Continuous Citizenship

In a circular letter to locals in the Strathcona constituency announcing the annual convention of the Federal Constituency Association, Mrs. Winnifred Ross, the secretary, says:

"Through our Strathcona District Association we have the opportunity of continuing the work begun by our organization when we decided to take democratic political action. The election of a representative was merely an initial step. It now remains for us to pursue the course which in 1919 we adopted as a sane, logical and efficient means of exercising our citizenship. Remember citizenship is not a spasmodic eruption at election time, but something which must be continually exercised."

The date of the convention will be fixed later.

A Provincial Bank

A recent meeting of the Bridgton local endorsed the following resolution, presented at the Islay District Association convention by the Holyrood local:

"Whereas we appreciate the difficulties facing our provincial government, be it resolved that we go on record as favoring the establishment of a provincial bank as soon as financial and other conditions permit."

Non-Farmers in U.F.A. Locals

At a meeting of the Diamond Valley local lately, the question of admitting persons other than farmers to membership in the association was fully discussed. A resolution was passed in favor of allowing membership only to non-farmers who were isolated from their own particular group, and who would otherwise be deprived of sharing in the social life of the U.F.A. local. The resolution further recommended that only farmers should hold office in U.F.A. locals.

Manitoba

Portage District Board Meeting

A meeting of the District Board of Portage la Prairie was held on Saturday, May 19. Definite arrangements were made for inaugurating a campaign to bring the membership of the various locals up to full strength. Every local is to be visited and thoroughly canvassed for membership during the last week of June. If details can be arranged, they purpose holding two large mass meetings, one at each end of the constituency, to be addressed by the best speakers available. A resolution was also passed condemning the Federal government on its tariff proposals, and expressing hearty approval of the amendment proposed by the Progressive group at Ottawa. This District Board at Portage la Prairie is on the alert at all times, and strongly determined to maintain our organization at full strength.

Langvale U.F.M.

There are only four women members in the Langvale U.F.M. local, but they are live ones. They worked with the men, and put on a concert during the winter; now they are busy taking part in the referendum campaign, and also planning for their annual U.F.M. picnic.

Farmers' Sunday

The districts of Deloraine, Otter, Hazeldean and Kirkwood will observe Sunday, June 3rd, as Farmers' Sunday. The farmers and their families of these districts will meet for public worship in the Union Church, Deloraine, at 11 a.m., the service to be conducted by Rev. P. V. Samson.

Kelwood Local

The Kelwood U.F.M. local held another very successful meeting on Friday last, at which there were helpful and interesting discussions on current topics. An explanation of the financial situation at Central resulted in a resolution being passed to advance \$50 to Central at once and retain forthcoming membership dues to make up the amount. Time was also given to discussion of the

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RIGHT TESTS



prohibition question, and a donation of \$20 to the local temperance organization was voted.

New Home U.F.M.

At a recent meeting of the New Home U.F.M. local various matters of interest were dealt with, one of the chief being that of road construction. This was discussed at some length, and it was decided to ask the provincial government for assistance in improving the roads in those parts of the district where aid is most urgently needed.

It was unanimously decided that binder twine be purchased co-operatively.

A very earnest appeal was made by the president to keep the local up to strength, and it is confidently expected that last year's membership will again be enrolled.

U.F.M. District Board Meetings

The midsummer season is usually recognized as being a good opportunity for stimulating interest in the work of the U.F.M. generally, and building up the membership for the ensuing year. All the various district boards throughout the province realizing this are calling meetings to discuss ways and means of interesting our farm men and women in their own organization. Portage la Prairie and Brandon have already met and arranged very comprehensive and effective plans for a vigorous campaign. Other constituencies will meet on the following dates:

Lisgar at Pilot Mound on June 5th.

Macdonald on June 6th.

Provencher at Winnipeg, May 30th.

Marquette at Shoal Lake, June 8th.

Swan River at Swan River, June 8th.

Neepawa at Arden on June 9th.

Central office expects to hear from the remaining constituencies, Souris, Dauphin, Selkirk and Springfield during the next few days, indicating that they too are taking action. This determination to get results surely augurs well for the future, and is a very definite indication of the determination of our district and local workers to keep the organization up to full strength. Such an attitude cannot fail to get results, and we confidently look forward to a busy season of successful accomplishments.

Drury Government on Trial

Continued from Page 7

Commissions, Lawyers, Etc.

The critics also attack the regime for the employment of so many lawyers. It is true that they have spent much money in this way, but the comparisons with previous administrations show that the charges are launched largely for political purposes, to drive the farmers from the support of their own leaders. Lawyers do have a habit of charging enormous fees and this fact makes the charge much of a boomerang to the legal men of the opposition.

In commissions, the charges have been made that they were too many and too

costly. True they employed many, but the excuse for the pie is the eating, they say, for the returns of a million of dollars this year alone from the timber leases that was brought about by the work of the timber commission is this ample justification, as there have been numerous commissions in former governments with no pecuniary comebacks. The Sutherland commission, investigating the hydro-radials, has saved the province, as an increasingly large number of people admit, millions of debt and a doubtful duplication of railway lines. The present Gregory commission investigating the hydro-electric expenditures is producing a good result in deprecating the extravagant ideas of the chairman. Ontario wants cheap power and light, but they want it more equitably distributed and with less overhead expense. The Drury government's 50 per cent. assistance to the extension of rural transmission lines has not helped the rural situation very much, while Toronto and Hamilton and other urban centres are enjoying a cheap power service. It is a vexed question for any one to unravel.

The O.T.A. Question

The administration has been severely attacked by the 'wets' over their handling of the Ontario Temperance Act. Pledged to the enforcement of the act, the government has used every power in its command to do so, and the attorney-general, Mr. Raney, has been vilified and traduced in every possible way. At the same time few men have worked so tirelessly, and so efficiently as he. The enforcement has cost much money and attention, and the country places generally are behind the government in their fight. The leader of the Conservatives, Hon. Howard Ferguson, has carefully refrained from revealing his policy, but has been allowing his followers to openly pander for the support of the wet vote. Whether he can ride two horses remains to be seen. He attacked Raney's administration of it very vigorously in 1921, but has been strangely silent this last session. Rumour says his followers objected to the reputation they were getting.

The Liberal leader, Wellington Hay, has stated that he stands clearly behind the enforcement of the act, but is willing to submit the question again to the electors if they desire it.

The matter of the Drury-Morrison controversy, which looms largest in the eyes of the opposing forces, who seek through the press to magnify and laud any seeming discrepancy between the two leaders has, at the bottom of it, very little to work upon. Although the Hicks charges in the house where the whip deserted the premier, would seem to lend color to the belief in some quarters that an underground influence was at work, it is generally believed that the premier has handled a difficult job in a very capable way. Whether his ideas of parliamentary procedure will be more orthodox than the bloc system advocated by Morrison remains to be seen.

*Since the above was written Hon. Mr. Raney has been prevailed upon to reconsider his decision to retire from politics.

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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously derides his mode of living, Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. He fails as a farmer through lack of experience and the continual harassment of Canby, a wealthy rancher who resents intrusion of settlers near his range. After poverty compels him to leave the homestead, Wallie works as a ranch hand, and the gentlemanly greenhorn becomes a hard rider and a tough. Canby courts Helene Spenceley, who to all appearances has forgotten Wallie, for she watches him sink to the level of his surroundings without a sign of concern. Wallie catches Canby in a predicament and forces him to settle for damages done in the homesteading days. This money enables Wallie to establish a pleasure resort or "Dude Ranch" on the old homestead. Wallie's wealthy Florida friends are the guests for the first season. He finds dude wrangling more vexatious than horse wrangling, for his guests are used to luxury and their rough and ready ranch experiences provoke a continual wail of complaint. In the last chapter, Wallie's partner, "Pinky" Frapp, heretofore contemptuous of women, becomes engaged to one of the guests, Miss Eyester.

CHAPTER XXI

"Knocking 'em for a Curve"

IT had been put to a vote as to whether the party should make the trip through the Yellowstone Park by motor, stopping at the hotels, or on horseback with a camping outfit.

The program Mr. Stott outlined was so sensible and attractive that everybody was in favor of it strongly except old Mr. Penrose, who declared that sleeping on the ground would give him rheumatism, and the fear that bugs would crawl in his ears made him restless. Mr. Stott, however, overcame his objection by assuring him that the ground was too dry to give any one rheumatism and he could provide himself with cotton against the other contingency.

The outlook for a successful trip from every viewpoint was most promising, yet there were moments when Wallie had his doubts and misgivings. He supposed that it was his experience in dry-farming which had made him pessimistic concerning all untried ventures. He had noticed that everyone who ever had dry-farmed carried the scars afterward. It was an unforgettable experience, like a narrow escape from lynching.

Pinkey, on the contrary, had no sombre thoughts to disturb him. He was filled with boundless enthusiasm; though this condition was chronic since he had become engaged to Miss Eyester.

Pinkey, in love, was worse than useless. Escorting Miss Eyester was now his regular business, with dude wrangling reduced to a side issue. Therefore it had devolved upon Wallie to buy teepees, extra bedding, food, and the thousand and one things necessary to comfort when camping.

It all had been accomplished finally, and the day came when the caravan was drawn up beside the Prouty House ready to start toward the Yellowstone.

A delighted populace blocked the sidewalk while they awaited the appearance of Miss Gaskett's friend, Miss Mercy Lane, who had arrived on a night train according to arrangement.

The cavalcade, if not imposing, was at least arresting. No one could pass it yawning. There was no one who had come to see the party start who did not feel repaid for the effort.

First, there was Mr. Hicks, driving four horses and the "grub-wagon," and leading the procession. He handled the lines with an aplomb reminiscent of the coaching days of Reginald Vanderbilt, together with the noble bearing of the late Ben Hur driving his chariot. Mr. Hicks dignified the "grub-wagon" to such an extent that it was a treat to look at him.

Second in place was Pinkey, driving the tent-and-bed-wagon, with Miss Eyester on the high spring-seat beside him. Behind Pinkey came "Red" McGonnigle, driving a surrey provided for those who should become fatigued with riding horseback. The vehicle, like the stage-coach, was a bargain, sold cheaply by the original owner because of the weakness of the springs, which permitted the body to hit the axle when any amount of weight was put in it. This was a discovery they made after purchase.

Behind the surrey was the riding party, even more startling than when they had first burst upon Wallie in their bead-work and curio-store trappings. Mr. Stott was wearing a pair of "chaps" spotted like a pinto, while Mr. Budlong in flame-colored angora at a little distance looked as if his legs were afire.

Their ponies peered out shamefacedly through brilliant, penitentiary-made, horse-hair bridles, and old Mr. Penrose was the envy of everybody in a greasy, limp-brimmed Stetson he had bought from a freighter. He looked like a mounted pirate, and, in his evil moments, after sleeping badly, he acted like one. Everyone was in high spirits and eager to get started. Mr. Stott surreptitiously spurred his horse to make him cavort more spiritedly before the spectators, and the horse responded in such a manner that the rising young attorney was obliged to cling with both hands to the saddle-horn.

When he came back, slightly paler, Wallie said curtly: "You don't need spurs on that horse."

"I'm the best judge of that," Stott retorted.

Wallie said nothing further, for at that moment the crowd parted to permit the passing of the newcomer from Zanesville, Ohio.

As he saw her, Wallie felt willing to renew his promise to Miss Gaskett not to fall in love with her. Wallie was a charitable soul, and chivalrous, but he could not but think that Miss Mercy, who was a trained nurse, must have changed greatly since she and Miss Gaskett were school-girls.

She wore a masculine hat with a quill in it and a woollen skirt that bagged at the knees like trousers. Her hair was thin at the temples, and she wore gold glasses astride her long, "foxy" nose. Although no average cake would have held the candles to which Miss Mercy's birthdays entitled her, she was given to "middy" blouses and pink sweaters.

"Mercy has such a unique personality that I am sure you are going to enjoy her," beamed Miss Gaskett in presenting Wallie.

Wallie murmured that he had no doubt of it, and boosted Miss Mercy into the surrey.

With nothing further to detain them, Mr. Hicks swung his lash and the four went off at a gallop, with the cooking utensils in the rear rattling so that it sounded like a runaway milk-wagon.

He had been instructed to drive ahead and select a suitable place for the noon-day luncheon in order that everything should be in readiness upon their arrival, but to the others Wallie had suggested that they ride and drive more slowly to save the horses.

In spite of Wallie's request, however, Mr. Stott, seeing the cook getting ahead, started off at a gallop to overtake him. In no uncertain voice Wallie called to him.

"You will oblige me if you will ride more slowly," Wallie said, speaking when Mr. Stott came back to ask what was wanted.

"Why, what's the matter?" His feigned innocence added to Wallie's anger.

"I don't want that horse ruined."

"I am paying for him," Stott returned, insolently.

"I still own him, and it's my privilege to say how he shall be ridden."

Stott dropped back suddenly but Wallie foresaw trouble with him before the trip was finished, though he meant to hold his temper as long as possible. The reprimand had a beneficial effect upon the other equestrians, who had contemplated dashing after Mr. Stott, but now concluded to jog along at a reasonable gait, working off their superfluous energy in asking questions. Did eagles really carry off children? And was the earth under the Yellowstone Park hollow?

In the surrey "Red" McGonnigle was

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The Countrywoman

Marriage Law Altered

CANADA, recently, by act of parliament made legal the marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother, or nephew. The bill was first introduced into the Senate by Hon. A. C. Hardy and then it was taken to the House of Commons by A. R. McMaster. It passed both houses of parliament with very little discussion.

In view of the fact that this legislation has been so recently enacted and also that many people do not know that it did not already exist, it might be well to briefly review its history.

Canada took, almost in whole, her laws regarding marriage and divorce from England. In the intervening years changes have been made, to suit conditions which arose and to meet demands of the people. In 1880 a bill was introduced into the House of Commons which intended not only making it legal for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister or niece but also legalizing the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother or nephew. At that time the bill was debated at considerable length but passed the House of Commons by a large majority. It was later defeated by a small majority in the Senate. Two years later a somewhat similar bill, but which asked merely for legislation enabling a man to marry his deceased wife's sister or niece was introduced and passed by both houses of parliament.

The opposition to the legislation just enacted has come from an interpretation of the teaching of the Scriptures by some of the churches. Hon. A. C. Hardy, when speaking in support of the bill, pointed out that "Though old codes for perhaps as far back as we can go have forbidden such marriages, nevertheless they have been permitted either by the dispensation of the church authorities or by the ecclesiastical courts." He also pointed out that the new law would not offend any one's religious scruples because it does not compel a woman to marry her brother-in-law, it simply permits any woman who desires, to do so, just as a man is permitted to marry his sister-in-law.

The change, which this new legislation affects, has been asked for in practically every part of the British Empire. Today there is only one small part of the Empire—Newfoundland—which retains the old provision. In the United States there is only one state—Virginia—that has refused to permit the marriage of a widow to her brother-in-law.

The old law was one which was rapidly becoming outgrown by custom. Many couples were married who were affected by it but who were entirely unaware that such a law existed as also was the clergyman who solemnized the marriage ceremony. In other cases those who knew it existed avoided it in some instances by going to the United States and being married. There has been considerable agitation among women's organizations, especially the National Council of Women, to have the law altered as it now has been. It is understood that the act retroactively legalizes marriages which have already been contracted.

On The Better Farming Train

It is not a difficult matter to lure one who is a natural born lover of the country back to it again when everything is at its best. A wonderful May day, full of all the sights, sounds and smell of growing things of spring, an interesting Better Farming Train and a kind invitation from a railway official of the Canadian Pacific Railway formed a very happy combination and proved quite sufficient to draw the Countrywoman away from the humdrum tasks of an office desk in the city. So in company with sister scribes she went visiting.

Even the most common every-day variety of train which halts only long enough to leave the mail and then departs over the distant horizon is an interesting affair. But a train made up of a long string of cars, carrying lecturers who speak on topics of most vital

interest to farm men and women, who are ready with advice on questions on either field or home subjects that have proved difficult, is something that men, women and children in Manitoba have found doubly attractive. In addition there were exhibits demonstrating best ways of growing field crops, there were pure-bred animals, seed and young chicks for sale. As well as advocating better methods of farming it placed within easy reach of many the means to make the start along those lines.

From early morning till late at night long lines of visitors passed through the cars listening to the lecturers, asking questions and carrying away literature on agricultural and home topics. The earliest arrivals were the children, marching gaily in double lines from the nearby school. There were special lectures for them and an educational film. Many a youngster went home happy because of his first experience of being on a train and his first glimpse of real moving pictures. The last to leave, late in the evening were men and women who lingered after the lectures were over to ask questions about tree planting, raising and marketing of poultry, raising of bees or the best breeds of livestock. When the busy lecturers, tired after three demonstrations in one day, closed up the equipment, they had the satisfaction of knowing that the information they had sought to give had been widely distributed.

After a morning stop at Binscarth the train moved north. Here a new experience awaited many on the train. An extension of line was built last autumn from Russell to Inglis. One has a bit of the thrill of the adventurer to be on the first passenger train over a new line of railway. Of the three western prairie provinces perhaps Manitoba considers itself most grown-up, but even yet in Manitoba most remarkable things can happen in the springing into life of new places. Witness Inglis. Last October there was nothing but prairie willow and poplar where the village now stands. In November the steel of the railway was laid and today there are approximately twenty buildings in addition to the four huge grain elevators standing out like huge finger posts to mark the existence of another new prairie village. That is the way things happen in the West, somewhat after the style of the Deacon's One Hoss Shay, "all at once and nothing first." The refreshment tent, standing in the middle of the village, at which the Ladies' Aid Society worked to raise funds to enable them to have a building for a church moved into town, showed the women anxious to keep pace with the men in making Inglis a centre that would meet all the needs of the people of the community. One cannot stay in a new place long without catching the spirit of optimism and hope of future growth of western Canada.

A stop at Russell, a thriving and well known town, and then home after an eventful and interesting day.

Visitors and Children

Few children know how to behave when their parents have visitors. This is not the fault of the children; they simply have not been taught what to do and what not to do.

Some women are pleasant to visit, and we would go and see them more frequently, if it were not for their children. When we go visiting, we naturally put on a better dress than the one we wear when we just work around the farm. We do this out of respect to the woman we visit. I daresay many of us have our misgivings! We wonder how this nice dress will look when we return home! There are children who will clutch at it with dirty, sticky fingers, and if we remain for a meal, we know we run a chance of the children upsetting their milk and their soup right over our dress!

Women who know their children are inclined this way should sit between the visitor and the youngest children. It takes little to change a pleasant visit into a nightmare when the visitor has to be in constant fear of her dress being spoiled. Helen's Babes may be fun

when we read about them, but, personally, I should like to be as far from them as possible during a meal!

Children who are taught "company manners" are sure to do the wrong thing when visitors actually come. They get excited and flustered trying to remember the many things they were told not to say or do! A woman who wants her children to have good "company manners" must see to it that they have good manners at all times.

Children are often disobedient in front of strangers because they think that they will not be punished while others are present. Sometimes they cry and scream so that a woman can scarcely hear her own voice. Often they go to the opposite extreme and stand around and stare at the visitor, like a set of little duffers! As for whispering, this is such a common occurrence in front of a visitor, that it scarcely needs comment.

Do we want people to leave us with a sigh of relief, after they have driven eight or ten miles to see us! If our children make their visit a misery instead of a pleasure, we may be sure it is our own fault entirely, and we need not expect many visitors! Once is too much in some people's houses!

A woman is lucky if she can say when she sees visitors: "I know my children will do the right thing!"—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

Girls to Can in Europe

In the near future four girls from the United States are going to France to demonstrate the cold-pack method of canning. The enterprise has been made possible by the French Ministry of Agriculture and the American Committee for Devastated France.

This piece of news is particularly interesting in view of the fact that from France came the scientific information that made canning possible. It was Nicholas Appert, an expert confectioner, brewer, distiller, and chef, who actually discovered the art of canning. At the end of the eighteenth century the French government offered a reward of 12,000 francs to the person who could evolve a method of preserving food that was superior to those employed at that time. After a number of years' hard work Appert proved in 1810 that spoilage could be prevented by packing food in bottles, covering it with water, plugging the necks with corks and heating it gradually for varying lengths of time.

This clever experimentalist could not explain why the food "kept," because the science of bacteriology was then unknown. Some years afterwards Louis Pasteur, the marvellous scientist of France, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the whole world that invisible living things are responsible for food spoilage.

Even before this explanation had been made, manufacturers used the method originated by Appert, and gave to the public a large variety of canned foods. However, it was not until the early part of the present century that the cold pack method of canning became commonly used in homes. With the organization of Boys' and Girls' Clubs came the widespread interest in home preservation of foods, which was increased by the needs in time of war.

The quartette of girls selected to go to France are not the daughters of wealthy people with influence. They are farm daughters, who won first and second places in the team demonstration competition at the last Chicago International Livestock Show. They were adjudged to be the most skilful canners among the 55,000 club members in the United States. The trip has been won by hard work, thorough knowledge of the subject, and clever methods of demonstrating. While on the continent the girls will learn how the French do their canning, and will also spend a short time studying at the National School of Home Economics at Grignon. They will be accompanied by those who have acted as leaders in their club work.

While the accomplishments of these high school girls and what they will do to help others are worthy of comment, the most important feature of the enterprise is that they will weld another link in the chain of world peace.



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SUMMER COMFORT, LIKE GOOD HEALTH, A MATTER OF DIET.

It is now known that comfort in hot weather, like freedom from disease, is largely a matter of diet.

Foods which contain an excess of acid-forming elements, like white sugar sweets, fats, refined wheat, oat, corn and barley cereals, white flour, fats and meats, all create acid blood. Yet the blood must not be acid but the opposite, alkaline. Acid in the blood causes the hot, "all in" feeling so common to civilized peoples on a hot day.

To be mentally and physically vigorous in hot weather we should eat largely whole grains, milk, eggs, leafy vegetables and fruits, all "Excess Alkali" foods. They keep the blood normally alkaline or "cool." A brain and body so fed will hardly tire in any weather.

There is but one alkaline, whole grain product, Roman Meal, made from whole wheat, whole rye, flaxin, and bran, richer than even milk in alkaline salts. It was designed to correct the "Excess Acids" of modern refined foods. It keeps you "cool," vigorous, and upstanding on the hottest day, prevents indigestion, positively relieves constipation, sweetens the breath, clears the skin. It makes delicious porridge, pancakes and cakes. For hot weather it makes delightful icy-cold BROSE-O, CHOCOL-O, JELL-E. Served with milk, cream, whipped cream, honey, preserved or fresh fruits, they are simply irresistible. The most delightful and refreshing breakfasts known, made from the most perfect human food sold. Try them and you'll admit it. At grocers.

—Advertisement

The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 16

putting forth his best efforts to entertain Aunt Lizzie and Miss Mercy, which he considered as much a part of his duties as driving.

A portion of the road was through a canon, cut from the solid rock in places, with narrow turn-outs, and a precipitous descent of hundreds of feet to a sinister-looking green river roaring in the bottom.

"Now, here," said Mr. McGonnigle, as they entered it, lolling back in his seat and crossing his legs in leisurely fashion, "is where there's been all kinds of accidents."

He pointed with the stub of his buggy-whip:

"About there is where four horses on a coal-wagon run away and went over. Two was killed and one was crippled so they had to shoot it."

"Oh, how dread-ful!" Aunt Lizzie exclaimed, nervously.

Miss Mercy's contralto voice boomed at him:

"What happened to the driver?"

"His bones was broke in a couple of

dozen places, but they picked him up, and sence, he has growed together."

Miss Mercy snickered.

"You see that p'int ahead of us? Onet a feller ridin' a brone backed off there. They rolled two hundred feet together. Wonder it didn't kill 'em."

Aunt Lizzie was twisting her fingers and whispering:

"Oh, how dread-ful!"

"Jest around that bend," went on the entertainer, expectorating with deliberation before he continued, "a buggy tried to pass a hay-wagon. It was a brand-new buggy, cost all of \$250, and the first time he'd took his family out in it. Smashed it to kindling wood. The woman threw the baby overboard and it never could see good out of one eye afterward. She caught on a tree when she was rollin' and broke four ribs, or some such matter. He'd ought to a-knowed better than to pass a hay-wagon where it was sidlin'. Good job, says I, fer havin' no judgment though I was one of his pall-bearers, as an accommodation."

Aunt Lizzie was beyond exclaiming, and Miss Mercy's toes were curling and uncurling, though she preserved a composed exterior.

After setting the brake, McGonnigle

went on humorously, gesticulating spaci-ously while the slack of the lines swung on the single-tree:

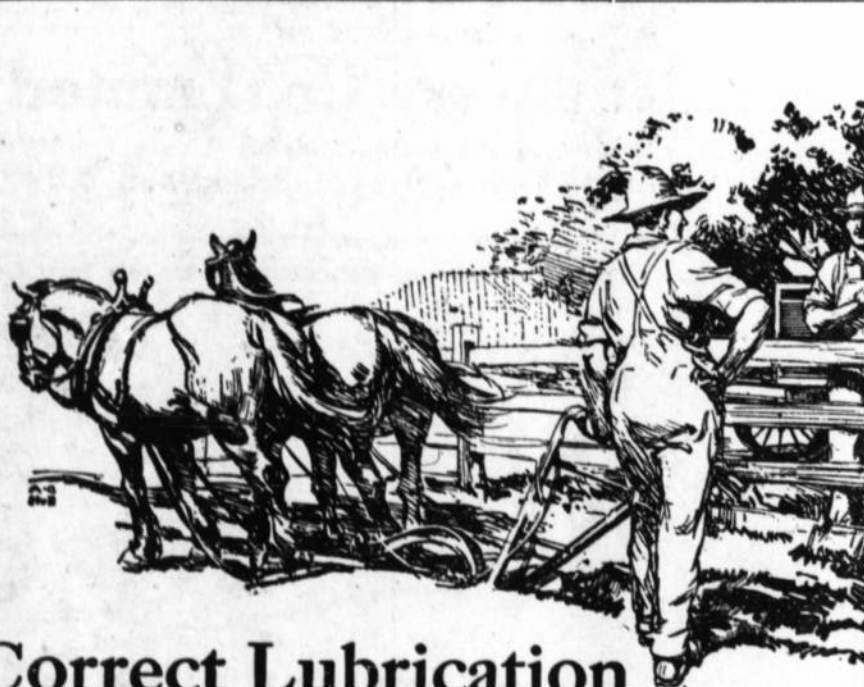
"On this here hill the brake on a dude's automobubly quit on him. When he come to the turn he went on over. Ruined the car, plumb wrecked it, and it must a cost \$1,500 to \$2,000. They shipped his corp' back East somewhere."

Pale, and shaking like an aspen, Aunt Lizzie clung tightly to Miss Mercy. The scenery was sublime, but they had no eye for it. Their gaze was riveted upon the edge of the precipice some six or eight inches from the outer wheels of the surrey, and life at the moment looked as sweet as it seemed uncertain.

Driving with one hand and pointing with the other, McGonnigle went on with the fluency for which he was celebrated:

"That sharp curve we're comin' to is where they was a head-on collision between a chap on a motor-cycle and a traction en-jine they was takin' through the canon. He was goin' too fast, anyhow—the motor-cycle—and it jest splattered him, as you might say, all over the front of the en-jine."

Mr. McGonnigle put the lines between his knees and gripped them while he readjusted his hat with one hand and pointed with the other:



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How to A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Read the B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Chart: BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
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Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct tractor lubrication.

NAMES OF TRACTORS	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2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If there was one thing upon which The Happy Family at The Colonial had prided itself more than another it was upon its punctilious observance of the amenities. There were those among the newcomers who averred that they tried their elaborate politeness to a point which made them ridiculous. For example, when two or more met at the door of the elevator they had been known to stand for a full minute urging precedence upon the other, and no gentleman, however bald or susceptible to draughts, would converse with a lady with his head covered.

Now Wallie felt that his eyes must have deceived him when Mr. Budlong prodded Miss Eyester in the ribs with his elbow in his eagerness to get in ahead of her, while old Mr. Penrose reached a long arm over Aunt Lizzie Philbrick's shoulder and took away a piece of apple pie upon which she already had closed her fingers.

When Miss Gaskett and Mr. Appel chanced to select the same slice of ham neither seemed disposed to relinquish it but displayed considerable spirit as they pulled until it gave way in its weakest sector, leaving Mr. Appel with only an inch of fat between his thumb and finger. He regarded his portion with chagrin while Miss Gaskett went off triumphantly to make a sandwich.

Mr. Stott, with his usual enterprise and shrewdness, had gotten next to the tail-board, where he stood munching and reviewing the food with an eye to his next selection. He was astonished to see Miss Mercy's alpine hat rising, as it were, from the earth at his feet to crowd him from his desirable position. As she stood up she jabbed him in the nostril with the quill, and Mr. Stott gave ground before he realized it. Miss Mercy snickered in appreciation of the cleverness of her manoeuvre.

As Wallie observed them while waiting his opportunity to get a dill pickle or whatever crumb they might leave him, he thought grimly that if they had been without food for twenty-four hours instead of less than half a dozen, they would have been close to cannibalism. He, for one, would not care to be adrift in an open boat with Mrs. Budlong—hungry and armed with a hatchet—while Stott, he was sure, would murder him for a frankfurter in those circumstances.

The rest and food freshened the party considerably, but by four o'clock they were again hungry and drooping in their saddles. Only Mr. Stott, endowed, as it seemed, with the infinite wisdom of the Almighty, retained his spirits and kept up an unending flow of instructive conversation upon topics of which he had the barest smattering of knowledge. Constantly dashing off on his part to investigate gulches and side trails caused Wallie's smouldering wrath to burn brighter, as the buckskin hourly grew more jaded.

Complaints increased that their horses were hard-gaited, and the voices of the ladies held plaintive notes as they declared their intention of riding in the surrey when they overtook it. Pinky was stopped finally, and his passengers augmented by the addition of Mrs. Stott, Miss Gaskett and Mrs. Budlong, who carefully folded their jackets to sit on.

At five o'clock Mr. Stott raced forward and returned to announce that Hicks had camped just around the bend of the river.

"You're wearing that horse out, Stott," said Wallie, coldly.

"He's feeling good—watch him!" cried the lawyer, gaily, putting spurs to the horse and disappearing.

On the whole the day might be regarded as a pleasant one, and if the remainder of the trip equalled it, there was no doubt but that the party would return satisfied, which meant that they would advertise it and the next season would be even more successful.

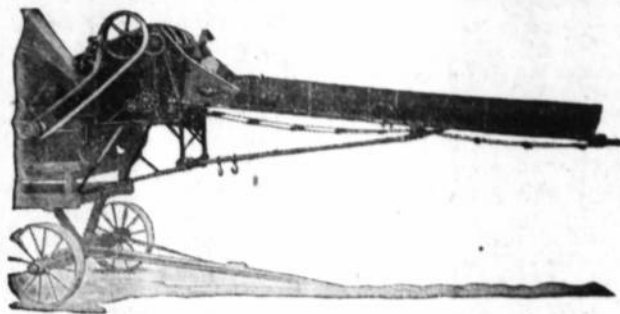
Everyone carried wood to build a camp-fire after supper, but by the time they had it going they were too sleepy to sit up and enjoy it. They stumbled away to their several teepees with their eyes half closed and for the first time since they had known each other they failed to say "pleasant dreams!" when separating for the night.

Mr. Stott lingered to regale Pinky and Wallie for the fourteenth time with the story of the hoot-owl which had

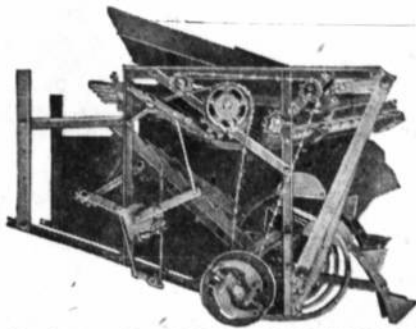
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frightened him while hunting in Florida, but since it was received without much enthusiasm and he was not encouraged to tell another, he, too, retired to crawl between his blankets and "sleep on Nature's bosom" with most of his clothes on.

"I wouldn't wonder but that we'll have to hit him between the horns before the trip is over," Pinky remarked, looking after Stott.

Wallie said nothing, but his face spoke for him.

Pinky continued in a tone of satisfaction:

"Outside of him, everything's goin' splendid. The Yellowstone Park is the fightin'est place anybody ever heard of. I've seen life-time friends go in the campin' and come out enemies—each one sittin' on his own grub-box and not speakin'. But it don't look as if we was goin' to have any serious trouble—they're nice people."

"And they think the world of me," Wallie reiterated.

"I've been thinkin' I could lose the horses for two or three days and that

would count up considerable. Ten dudes at \$5.00 a day for three days, say—Oh, we're sittin' pretty! We'll come out of this with a roll as big as a gambler's."

"It looks encouraging," Wallie replied more guardedly, though in his heart he was sharing Pinky's optimism.

They kicked out the camp-fire and rolled up in their respective blankets, Pinky to die temporarily, and Wallie to lie awake listening to the roar of the river and speculating as to whether Helene Spenceley had any special prejudice against the dude business.

Of course, he admitted, had he choice in the matter, he would have preferred to have been an ambassador, a lawyer of international reputation, even a great artist; but for a start, as the foundation of a fortune, dudes were at least as good as herring.

With this consoling thought, Wallie turned over on a pillow which would have engaged the earnest attention of the most lax health officer, and fell into a contented slumber.

(To be continued next week.)

How Tariff Affects Farmers

Continued from Page 8

average. The manufacturers nevertheless pay considerable amounts in import duties, and their cost of manufacturing is increased by reason of the fact that it is carried on in a protected country and because the cost of living of their employees is increased by the tariff. When his goods are sold in the home market the protected manufacturer is no doubt able to amply recoup himself by the higher price which protection—and sometimes combination—enables him to secure, but the manufacturer who produces for export suffers the disadvantages, without getting the advantages, of protection.

Dollar Wheat Worth 80 Cents

It would be difficult to give an exact figure as to the increase in the cost of living and of commodities generally which results from the tariff. We know, however, from the customs returns that the average rate of duty collected on all imports, dutiable and free, for the year ending March 31, 1922, was 16.25 per

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cent. The average rate on dutiable goods was 24.51 per cent. On raw materials and goods not ready for consumption the duties are below the average, and on finished goods such as the consumer purchases the average is of course higher. I believe that it would be a fair statement that the cost of everything which we buy in this country is at least 20 per cent. higher on the average than it would be if there was no protective tariff. This means that for every dollar's worth of wheat which the farmer sells he gets only 80 cents' worth of commodities and services in return. It means that the wage earner who gets \$20 per week can only buy \$16 worth of food, clothing, shelter and amusements with his money. It means that the manufacturer whose plant costs a million dollars a year to operate is paying \$200,000 a year more than is necessary. It means that the whole national income is depreciated in its purchasing power by 20 per cent. of the total.

I do not think the committee would wish me to go into details as to the changes which the farmers whom I represent desire to see made in the present tariff law, but I may say that in general terms what we immediately seek is:

A substantial, all round reduction of the customs tariff on the necessities of life.

An increase in the British preference. Reciprocity with the United States along the lines of the 1911 agreement.

Free importation of agricultural implements, vehicles, fertilizers, lumber, cement, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, and of all raw materials and machinery used in the manufacture of these things.

I would like to impress upon the committee before concluding this statement the fact that the farmers for whom I speak feel very strongly that they have a very serious grievance in the burden that is imposed upon them by the protective tariff. They ask no favors at the expense of any other section of the community, but they do object to a law which imposes a tax upon them for the benefit of persons engaged in another occupation.

Even if the farmers were able to carry the burden it would be unjust, and I think you will agree with me that sufficient evidence has been laid before this committee by previous witnesses to convince you that the farmer is absolutely unable today to carry any unnecessary burden.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Mr. Gardiner's Reply

Regina, May 17th, 1923.

The Editor,
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Permit me to state that in my denial of April 25th, I did not comment upon the conclusion arrived at in your editorial of April 18th, but denied that I had "made a statement to the effect that at a meeting of the cabinet it had been decided that it was time for a showdown with the farmers' political movement, and that the Moose Jaw by-election afforded the opportunity."

Mr. Hoey states that at Keeler, Sask., I stated that after a conference with Mr. Dunning "I decided to take part in this campaign."

Mr. Lewis states that at Rutherford school I stated that "I throw down the gauntlet to the Progressives and make Moose Jaw the fighting ground."

If both these statements were the whole truth regarding what I said, they would not even then bear out your contention that I had made the statement attributed to me. A newspaper report of what I said at Marquis in Mr. Hoey's presence on April 2nd, the evening of the Keeler meeting, very well summarizes what I said everywhere. The report is as follows:

"Mr. Gardiner, introducing his remarks, said he had been criticised for participating in the by-election while he was a member of the provincial cabinet. He declared that it was the right of a citizen to attempt to educate the people in regard to federal issues."

In the matter of memory, it might be enlightening if you would explain why the date was removed from the letter of Mr. Hoey and the wire of Mr. Lewis in your editorial of May 9th. Both the reverend gentlemen were taking notes with the object of playing up my remarks to the best advantage after I had spoken. At Mr. Hoey's meetings he gave me thirty minutes after trying to confine me to fifteen at Keeler and took as much time as he wished to reply to what I said. On each occasion he took well over an hour. He did not attempt, before the audience, to place the interpretation on my remarks

which you do, but apparently took the underground method and placed his limited notes in the hands of an editor who is becoming rather famous for his ability to make public men appear what they are not.

Yours truly, James G. Gardiner.

For a Wheat Pool

The Editor.—When I was a boy, one of our school readers contained a "fable" of a meadow-lark that built her nest in a field of growing wheat. In due time the young birds were hatched out, and the mother bird bestirred herself to feed the hungry brood and bring them to maturity as rapidly as possible, in order that they would be able to fly before the grain was ready for the harvest. At last the time came when the wheat was about ripe, and the young birds still needed a few more days to develop their wings for flight, and the mother bird became very anxious. One morning before leaving to search for food, she said to her young ones, "Darlings this wheat is about ready to cut, if the farmer comes to look at it, pay strict attention to what you hear him say and let me know when I come back." After a while the farmer and his son came to the field and the farmer said, "John, this wheat is ready to cut, go and ask our uncles and cousins to come tomorrow and help us to cut it." When the mother bird came back the young ones were very excited and told her what they heard, but the mother said, "Never mind dears, one cannot always depend on uncles and cousins, but pay strict attention to what you hear tomorrow."

Next day the farmer and his son came to the field and waited for the uncles and cousins, but no one came. At last the farmer said, "John, I guess they are not coming, you better go and ask our friends and neighbors to come tomorrow and help us." When the mother returned the young ones told her what they heard, but the mother said, "I don't think we need worry friends and neighbors are not to be depended upon any more than uncles and cousins, but listen well and pay strict attention to what you hear tomorrow." The next day the farmer and his son came to the field and waited, but no help came. At

Continued on Page 23

AFTER THE CIRCUS HAD BEEN IN DOOVILLE

Tuesday was Circus Day in Dooville. There was a brass band and a calliope and a parade that reached from one end of Dooville to the other. Then under the big top there was a high diver and tumblers and trapeze performers.

On Wednesday, Doc Sawbones was awakened by a great clamour outside his window. Quickly he put on his clothes and went out on to his front balcony. The very first thing he saw was Nicholas Nutt with a balancing pole in his hand "walking a barrel" down the centre of Main Street. The barrel had rolled on to the long tail of a little puppy and the poor little fellow was yelping for dear life. Some little Doo Dads saw the old Grandpa Doo Dad crossing the street and were leap-frogging him just like real circus clowns. The old Grandpa caught one of the little rascals with the crook in his cane, and the little chap has landed on his chin and now they will all pile up in a heap. Roly is walking the tight rope just like the fellow had done in the circus. If Roly should happen to fall he would be in a fine shape, for the big tub underneath is filled with hot soap suds. Of course, Old Sleepy Sam had to take a nap and the two little Doo Dads are getting their fill of ice cream. "Bing," will go the pebble from the catapult; up, will jump Old Sleepy as though a bullet had struck him; away, will hike the little Doo Dads and carry with them the lid to the freezer, and Sleepy will have no lid to keep the dust out of his can. Surely, in the real circus, there was no more daring trapeze performer than the little Doo Dad who is hanging by his toes from the limb of the tree. I doubt if there was anyone in the circus that could walk Doc Sawbones' fence on his hands as the little Doo Dad is doing. On the other tree, a little Doo Dad was trying to "skin a cat." The limb broke, and if it had not been for Old Man Grouch, he would have had a nasty fall.



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SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, FOUR YEARS old, No. 130368. Price, \$75. A. Rioux, Montmartre, Sask. 22-2

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COWS WANTED ON SHARES—HOLSTEINS, pure-bred or grade preferred. C. Robertson, Franklake, Sask. 22-2

WANTED—10 TO 20 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifers. A. J. Fahmon, Holdfast, Sask. 22-2

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SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, ALL ages. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 21-5

SWINE

Various

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, Tamworths, Berkshires; pure-breds and grades. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 20-6

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS, either sex, \$20, two for \$35, delivered, with papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also some bred sows to farrow in June, \$40. Jas. T. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 19-5

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FOR SALE—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April, May and June farrowed. Priced to sell. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; at eight weeks old. Registered, transferred and express prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta included in price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants on older stock. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

FOR SALE—GOLDEN SHEAF BERKSHIRES of highest quality, February, March litters at reasonable prices. James Swancock, Sedgewick, Alta. 22-2

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SINGLE COMB LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS, winners Regina, Edmonton, Saskatoon, \$4.00 15 eggs; \$7.00, 30. R. J. Thomson, Alameda, Sask. 19-5

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HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Barron strain, six cents each, or \$5.00 per 100. R. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 17-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING eggs from my winners, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100. Non-sitters. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 17-6

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, PURE-BRED, YEAR-ling hens for quick sale, \$1.50 each. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 17-6

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE utility farm-raised stock, good winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 19-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, Clark's prize-winning strain, \$2.50 for 15; \$10, 100. Baby chicks, \$4.00 dozen. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 20-3

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HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, \$3.00, 15; \$15, 100; delivered. A. E. Currie, No. 1, Guelph, Ont. 11-2

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[Continued on next page]

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SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY. yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask.

SELLING—PURE BARK AND O A C BARLEY. high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man.

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SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND SACKED. \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask.

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FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 BUSHELS OF FLAX, cleaned, \$2.75 per bushel. O. B. Haug, Duval, Sask.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER. "Guernsey" No. 1 tested strain, never winter killed, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey (C.P.R.), or Watrous (C.N.R.), sacks free. Safe to sow until July first. Western rye grass, eight cents pound. C.O.D. shipments if desired. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 21-5

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SELLING—COMMON MILLET. \$4.00, 100 pounds; Siberian, \$5.00, 100 pounds; Brome grass, nine cents pound; Spelts, 75 cents bushel, bags included. Preston Bros., Carnduff, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED, cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, RE-cleaned, heavy seed, no noxious weeds, bags free, six cents pound. Rod Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 21-7

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, eight cents per pound, sacked. Also feed oats and potatoes. R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 21-4

SELLING—MILLET SEED, EARLY FORTUNE, Hungarian and Siberian, \$5.00 per 100 pounds, bags included. R. Gillespie, Oxbow, Sask. 21-2

FOR SALE—BROME SEED, CLEANED, sacked, nine cents per pound. C. S. Kenyon, Elm Creek, Man. 21-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-ied, No. 1, clean seed, ten cents pound, sacks free. Aaron B. Blehn, Guernsey, Sask. 20-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, No. 1, scarified, f.o.b. Plunkett, ten cents pound, sacks free. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 20-3

RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY SEED, RE-cleaned, sacked, eight cents pound. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 20-6

BROME GRASS SEED, WELL CLEANED, sacked, ten cents pound; eight cents 500 pounds or more. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 17-4

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FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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FOR SALE—12-20 RUMELY TRACTOR, ONLY worked 25 days. Also Little Genius plow, 14-inch, three-bottom stubble and breaker; one Emerson, ten-foot tandem disc. This outfit is in good condition and anyone interested would do well to look it over. C. H. McDowell, Keeler, Sask. 22-3

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubour, \$3.00; Quesnel, \$3.50; Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 22-8

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COOEY CANUCK RIFLES

Russian Melons

Looking over The Grain Growers' Guide for March 14th, 1923, I saw an article on musk melons by Mr. Pugh, of Charleswood, Man. Although I think Mr. Pugh has made a fair success with his melons, yet I think most readers will agree with me that they had spent much time working with them. The average western farmer will not take the time to dig holes, tramp in fresh manure, rotten manure, cover with glass covered boxes, etc.

Mr. Pugh, however, goes on to say that in 1922 he planted seeds in the open about the end of May, and by covering them with old awnings managed to have delicious fruit in September and October. However, the same year I was enjoying delicious musk melons around the middle of August, and they matured that early without being transplanted, grown in holes, or covered in any way.

Here I will say that my musk melons and melons are of Russian origin, brought into the country by settlers from the Ukraine and the Caucasus. These varieties are ever so much more harder than the local or home varieties, such as Early Hackensack, Paul Rose, Early Nutmeg, or Extra Early Knight. Their flavor and texture will compare with any of the above, while the very netted varieties, one of which I have named "Dubievka," is much better flavored than any of the home varieties.

The water melons also are very hardy and mature earlier than our home varieties, such as Early Klondyke or Peerless. I will also say that we have grown the Russian varieties with the western in the same beds, and the Russian would always do much better and mature earlier. These experiments were made for three years. Any little frost would almost finish the western varieties, while the Russian would hardly be touched.

My uncle tells me that he has less trouble growing melons than growing potatoes, and I agree with him. Mr. Pugh made the following statement: "New varieties and new cultural methods will enable us to enjoy many delicacies which we never even dreamt of heretofore." I agree with Mr. Pugh that new varieties will do much, but I think that with less hardy varieties and lots of new cultural methods melon growing, that is in the west, will not progress very much. It is not so bad with the man who has lots of time to nurse a few plants, but the average farmer in the prairie provinces wants a plant that is hardy. These new melons can be planted around the tenth of May in the open ground, preferably in new breaking. The musk melons do well when seeded in long rows, while the water melons should be seeded in hills. Of course, these melons may be planted towards the end of May, and will mature towards the end of August.—John L. Lesik.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Quantity Buying

In former days I used to buy the raisins for half a pie, the prunes for one small smack of stew, one can of soup, or maybe two, a pound of sugar or of salt, then I would blithely call a halt and feel that I had spent enough and purchased quite a pile of stuff. The next day I would buy a fish, enough of plums to fill a dish, a box of matches and a pear, an ounce of tonic for my hair, then I would puff my chest and say, "I sure have blown myself today!" Another day and I would go to market for an hour or so, and there I'd purchase half a yard of flannel and a pound of lard, three sardines in a tiny box and one lone pair of woolen socks, then feeling wild and profligate, I'd start for home at rapid gait! I'd keep that up, year in, year out; "I know," I said, "what I'm about!" Now, listen: That old dinky way of buying goods can never pay; no merchant can do near so well in selling what he has to sell if he must dish it out in dribs, in pennyweights and tiny nibs. Nowadays I purchase in the spring a full supply of everything—a half-year portion in a heap of all the staples that will keep. I buy a half a ton of flour, and prunes enough to fill a tower, a stack of sugar and of salt, and coffee till they call a halt; a heap of matches, soup and tea, of flannel and of hominy! I buy up staples, one and all, enough to last until the fall, then I repeat on everything and buy enough to last till spring! This system, I am bound to say, saves time and worry every day; it saves me money, too, by jing; I get discounts on everything! I recommend it strong, I do—it's solid business, through and through!

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 20

last the farmer said, "John, I guess friends and neighbors are not to be depended upon either, let us go home and get everything ready and we will cut this wheat tomorrow ourselves." When the young birds told their mother what they heard the farmer said, "Well, my dears, when a man says he will do a thing himself, it is generally done, we will have to fly from here early tomorrow morning."

Moral: If you want a thing done, do it yourself.

The farmers of the present day are in the same position as the farmer in the "fable." We went on our knees to the Meighen government in 1920, and implored it to grant us a wheat board, and, although by all the laws of fair play, after the rotten deal we got in 1918, when we were forced to sell our wheat for less than half what the ordinary price would have been if we had received the same treatment as all other producers, we were entitled to have had our prayers granted, but our petitions were spurned and we were treated as less than dirt under their feet. Then when we appealed to the King government in 1922, we were jockeyed along with false promises, and eventually given a wheat board legislation that was unworkable, and was intended from the first to be unworkable. But it fulfilled the purpose it was intended to fulfill, that is, delay and prevent the farmers from taking any definite action on their own responsibility to secure a better marketing system whereby we would not be robbed of our legitimate profits by the profiteers and gamblers on the grain exchange. It was successful in preventing us from getting justice in 1922, and we are working along the same lines as regards the 1923 crop.

Brother farmers let us come to the same decision as the farmer in the "fable." Let us decide to do this work ourselves. It is the only way we can get it done properly, yes it is the only way we will ever get it done. Let us start at once to put into operation the necessary machinery to get a wheat pool to handle the 1923 crop. It is not such a desperate undertaking. The first plunge is the worst, but after that you will find that "the water is fine."

Brother farmers; "Let us go!"—A Lunan, Ft. Sask., Alta.

Taxation

The Editor.—Perhaps there has never been a time when taxation has occupied the public mind to the extent it does today. All taxes are unpopular and every new tax brings forth an outburst of protest and indignation.

Is it merely that people have got into the habit of protesting, or are all the present forms of taxation really unjust?

Now there are just three methods of taxation that appear entirely fair, namely, poll tax, income tax and capital tax.

Poll tax to be paid by every adult whether he pays other taxes or not, which would be only fair payment to the government for protection of life and liberty.

Income tax is so evidently just and so generally acknowledged to be so, in theory at least, that it may be considered accepted, the only change needed being in its application. The taxing of the individual seems to be the only fair way of applying it. To tax companies is merely an over-lapping and often a hardship, as so-called wealthy companies are composed of many poor individuals. Even the excess profits tax is unfair, for it permits huge profits to be taken from the customers of the company and by putting a portion of such money in the public treasury to be used for the public good, it permits a comparatively few people to be exploited for the good of the public, besides leaving a portion of such money still in the hands of the company.

Capital tax is no doubt one about which war would be waged, but can anyone find a really fair and sensible objection to it. At present a man may be a millionaire in cash and stock and bonds and yet pay no taxes, but the income tax, except for a trifling amount paid by the company in which he is interested for office building. But if he puts his money into real estate or business he is taxed for it and has to pay his income tax just the same.

A straight capital tax would take no account of whether a man's property consisted of visible property or not, but all his possessions would be assessed at a fair valuation and a flat rate charged on it all. If his capital is unprofitably invested he would have no income tax to pay. Again if a man bought a farm on time, paying one-tenth cash he would only be taxed on the amount he had paid, the seller paying taxes on the other nine-tenths, and each year on the amount of his equity.

It may be expected some would say that

the taxes should go with the land and the man who uses it should pay them. Against this it might be pointed out that the interest he is paying is equivalent to rent and a renter does not pay taxes. Some might object that such a tax would keep capital out of the country, but why would that be, for if capital comes into the country it is generally to start some industry or develop some natural resources, in which case it would be taxed under the present system.

With these three taxes properly and justly applied, no others would be necessary and all the irritating little taxes now in force might be done away with, unless it be a small charge for licences of various kinds, and of course public services would be charged for as at present.—R. B. W. Manitoba.

Co-operation

The Editor.—In last week's issue of our local paper was a letter under the caption of "Stop and Think," in which the writer spoke of some of the farmers' difficulties, and in the main I agree with what was said but also think that it only touched the fringe of the matter and offered no remedy. It may be true, as suggested, that men are handling too much land, but you cannot lay down a hard and fast rule and say how much or little a man shall operate. Success depends upon the man himself.

It also intimated that there were questions such as freight rates, etc., etc., which could only be dealt with by political action. This is quite true but what I want to point out in this screed is that to rely solely for a solution of our troubles by politics for a remedy, for economic wrongs cannot always be obtained by that means.

Only within the past week or two the Manitoba legislature turned down the wheat board bill and I am not yet certain if after all it may not be the best thing that could have happened to the farmer, and for this reason, amongst others, that it will make him "Stop and Think." I admit that I voted in favor of a Wheat Board at the last Brandon convention, not altogether because I was enamoured by it but that may local was in favor of it and instructed me to do so.

That something is radically wrong with the grain business most folks realize. The farmer, as the producer, does not get enough for his wheat to cover cost of production, because of overhead expenses. Freight and shipping rates and the speculation on the markets, etc. This cannot go on indefinitely and calls for a remedy at once or the West will be completely ruined. Farmers are thinking more today than they ever did in their lives along different lines, some looking and hoping for a way out through politics, while others, and the number is growing, think that a co-operative system of selling their grain will work out to their advantage and I am one of the number.

I had sent to me the other day, a copy of an address given by Aaron Sapiro, of San Francisco, at Chicago, to the Grain Growers Co-operative Marketing Conference, and I only wish it was in the hands of every farmer and merchant.

Mr. Sapiro is the man who organized the Raisin and Prune Growers, in California, for co-operation. They were down and out, but by getting the majority of the crop signed up for a five-year contract and selling it, instead of taking what the speculators handed them, have placed their business in a safe and paying position, increased the value of their land, and all this without hurting the consumer. He goes on to show how that the Grain Growers have entered into co-operative effort and made good and if it is a good thing for the man across the line it ought also to suit us on this side. It is also being tried in Australia, where, after the successful operation for two years as a compulsory pool, it is now on a voluntary basis, entirely without any government aid.

Mr. Sapiro declares that the question of finance need not unduly worry us as the banks would be ready enough for the business, the grain being its own security.

I don't pose as an authority in any way, but it is extremely doubtful if we shall get a wheat board going in any way in Manitoba and it was only proposed to operate for one year, giving time for a co-operative scheme to be worked out. It is only right that farmers should get all the information they can and be ready for a step forward.

Of course it will be possible for those who are so contented with present conditions to go on handing out a fat living to the other fellow, but I imagine, from what I know of farmers in this country and the old land, they have brains enough to do their own thinking. All they want is for the thing to be truthfully presented to them.

Let us co-operate, and, leaving politics in their right place, start out to help ourselves. We shall not only have a higher respect for ourselves but the Great Public will have a better opinion of us. I do not advocate giving up our political organization and work. I would suggest to our executives in the three provinces that they consult Mr. Sapiro and see if a sound, practical scheme cannot be evolved. Some of us are tired of chasing politicians and would rather work out our own salvation, and it can be done without a doubt.—H. St. Clair Richmond.

Choosing a Laying Breed

Last year a total of 2,590 birds were entered in the laying contests conducted by the Dominion experimental farms and these birds laid 391,805 eggs giving an average of 151 eggs per bird. These eggs were produced under every con-

ceivable weather condition, and laid by a great variety of breeds.

Can anything be learned as to breed from the contest results? The highest production was given by a British Columbia White Wyandotte—307 eggs, the second best by an Albertan Barred Plymouth Rock with 295, closely followed in third place by an Ontario White Leghorn in the Canadian contest with 294.

The highest pen production went to British Columbia White Wyandottes with 2,601 eggs, and the second to White Leghorns in the Canadian with

2,498 eggs. Barred Plymouth Rocks led in the New Brunswick contest with 2,143 eggs and the Alberta with 2,180 eggs.

The average production of the heavy breeds in the British Columbia contest was 181.3 eggs per bird, and the light breeds averaged 180.8 eggs.

The only answer that can be given to the breed question is that more pedigree breeding along production lines has been done with the more popular varieties, namely, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 25, 1923.

WHEAT—During the week ending today cash wheat has made a gain of from 1½c to 1½c. Liverpool markets were closed on Saturday, May 19, until Wednesday, May 23, which caused considerable dullness in the markets on this continent. There was some export buying, but wheat, so far as the local market is concerned, has been uneventful, especially in view of the fact that Thursday was a holiday throughout Canada. Rains are urgently needed in some sections of the West, and reports from the winter wheat belt are, generally speaking, bullish, but there is no buying power in the market at present.

OATS AND BARLEY—There is a little better enquiry for cash oats, but the market is not by any means brisk, and barley is very dull.

FLAX—Comparatively speaking this market has changed very little in the last week, 1 N.W. flax showing a loss of 2½c.

RYE—This market shows a loss during the week of 2½c. Trading has been very dull and there is still very little interest shown by the trade.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 21 to 26 inclusive	21	22	23	24	25	26	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 119½	120½	120½			120	117½	119	135½
Oct. 116	117½	116½	V		115½	113½	115	...
Oats—								
July 49½	49½	49	C		48½	46½	49½	52½
Oct. 44½	45½	45½	T		44½	43½	45	...
Barley—								
July 58	58½	57½	R		57½	55½	57½	67½
Oct. 55½	56½	55½	I		55½	53½	55½	...
Flax—								
July 242½	242½	241½	A		241½	233½	242½	241½
Oct. 220½	220½	221½	D		222½	215	219	...
Rye—								
July 80½	81	79	Y		77½	73½	79½	104
Oct. 76½	77	75½			75½	72½	76½	...

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.23 to \$1.28; No. 1 northern, \$1.21 to \$1.29; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.19 to \$1.24; No. 3 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.20. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.31; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 to \$1.25. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 1 hard, \$1.16 to \$1.19; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.11 to \$1.14; No. 1 durum, \$1.06 to \$1.09; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.09 to \$1.13; No. 2 durum, \$1.05 to \$1.08; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.06 to \$1.11; No. 3 durum, \$1.03 to \$1.06. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 81c to 81½c; No. 3 yellow, 80½c to 81c; No. 2 mixed, 79½c to 80½c; No. 3 mixed, 78½c to 79½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40½c to 41½c; No. 3 white, 40½c to 41½c; No. 4 white, 38½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 61c to 63c; medium to good, 58c to 60c; lower grades, 54c to 57c. Rye—No. 2, 70½c to 71½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.94½.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today were: Cattle, 1,100; calves, 1,400; hogs, 10,200; sheep, 10; cars, 173. Cattle—Beef steers, \$7.00 to \$10; bulk of sales \$8.00 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$8.75; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$8.00; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$4.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$5.25; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$9.00; stock feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Hogs—Hogs, \$5.00 to \$7.10; bulk of sales, \$6.60 to \$6.90. Sheep—Lambs, \$7.50 to \$13.50; ewes, \$1.50 to \$6.00; wethers, \$5.00 to \$8.00; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$11.75; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS

Glasgow—No Canadians; best Scotch, 14c to 14½c alive; 200 Irish, 11½c to 13c. Birkenhead—722 Canadian and Americans, 22c to 24c in sink; 400 lambs, 36c to 40c dressed. London—No Canadian sides; exports to Britain this week 1,700 cattle.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. report as follows for the week ending May 25, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,449; hogs, 4,154; sheep, 122. Last week: Cattle, 3,772; hogs, 3,827; sheep, 544.

Receipts during the past week have been unusually heavy for this time of year and the bulk

WHEAT PRICES

May 21 to 26 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 21	118½	116½	114½	109½	105½	99½
22	119½	117½	115½	110½	106½	100½
23	118½	117½	114½	110½	105½	99½
24	V I	C T O	R I A	D A Y		
25	118½	117½	114½	110½	105½	99½
26	116½	114½	112½	107½	103½	97½
Week Ago	117½	115½	113½	108½	104½	98½
Year Ago	141½	136½	128½	116½	107½	94½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 21 to 26, inclusive

May 21 to 26, inclusive														
Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
May 21	94½	48½	45½	45½	43½	41½	56½	51½	48½	48½	244½	240½	217½	78½
22	95½	48½	45½	45½	43½	41½	56½	52	49	49	243½	239½	217½	78½
23	94½	48½	45½	45½	43½	41½	56	51½	48½	48½	243½	239½	216½	77½
24		V I	C T	O R	I A	D A	Y							
25	94½	48½	45½	45½	43½	41½	56	51½	48½	48½	242	238	216½	75½
26	92½	46½	43½	43½	41½	40½	54	49½	46½	46½	235	231	208½	71½
Week Ago	93½	49	46	46	44	42	55½	51½	48½	48½	244	240	217½	77½
Year Ago	84½	53½	50½	50½	48½	46½	67½	64½	61½	59½	241½	237½	221½	103½

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. F. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Genuine British Army Goods

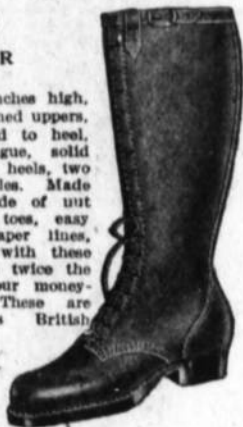
Shipped direct from British Government Ordnance Depots

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

BRITISH OFFICERS' TRENCH BOOTS

\$9⁰⁰
PAIR

Leather lined, 16 inches high, real English kip-grained uppers, screwed and stitched to heel, full watertight tongue, solid all-leather soles and heels, two single solid butt soles. Made in a beautiful shade of nut brown, with black toes, easy fitting. Many cheaper lines, but none compare with these for quality. Worth twice the money. Sold on our money-back guarantee. These are guaranteed surplus British army stocks of the highest quality.



The Greatest Price Opportunities Ever Known for Western Farmers

Amazing Values in British Boots

\$4⁹⁰



BRITISH OFFICERS' ALL-LEATHER TAN DERBY BOOT; no better boot in Canada, will outlast two or three pairs of ordinary boots. All leather and leather-lined, stitched soles and welts. Ideal for farm wear. State size. Per pair. \$4.90

BRITISH OFFICERS' SEMI-WILLOW CALF BOOTS. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. Gives appearance and style in addition to quality. Made of all leather, cut from choicest skins, and leather-lined. Very hard-wearing. State size. Per pair. \$5.90



South African FIELD BOOTS

This boot is the sensation of Western Canada. There is nothing like it on the market for quality and hard wear. Made for the British Army, of full kip tan leather, leather-lined throughout, double waterproof tongue. This boot is made only of the highest-grade material, particularly hard-wearing and thoroughly waterproof. Thousands of satisfied customers. State size.

\$5⁵⁰

These Boots are Guaranteed All-Leather. Don't Confuse Them With Cheaper Varieties at Similar Prices

Western Canada's All-British Mail Order House

British ARMY SHIRTS

MILITARY GREY FLANNEL BRITISH ARMY SHIRTS, pure wool, double-breasted, reinforced at shoulders. Special value \$2.50 at each. MEN'S KHAKI WORK SHIRTS, double stitched, two pockets. Amazing value, \$1.45 at

BRITISH OFFICERS' KHAKI ALL-WOOL FLANNEL SHIRTS (as illustrated) detachable collar, two pockets, ideal for farm wear, surveyors, camping, etc. Will give years of service. Each \$2.95



BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARMY BLANKETS \$1⁹⁵ EACH

Shipped direct from British army stocks. Keep some on hand for hunting, camping, threshing, and emergency uses in the farm home. Every customer says they are tremendous value. Nothing like them ever on the western market at this price.



BRITISH OFFICERS' TRENCH COATS

\$23⁷⁵



The enormous demand for these coats led us to make a tremendous purchase, and, therefore, we are able to sell at this exceptionally low price. Made for British officers, of triple-proof highest-quality Gabardine, with detachable all-wool fleece lining, oilskin interlining and check-lining (four coats in one). A hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat.

No Greater Value in all Canada than these British Government RIDING BREECHES



Secured by us from huge British Government Army stocks in London, and of such outstanding value that they have taken the West by storm. Our money-back guarantee goes with these Riding Breeches.

ENGLISH GABARDINE RIDING BREECHES. With double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, watch pocket, belt straps, laced legs and buttons. Sizes 28 to 44. An outstanding line at. \$2.75 Per pair

BEDFORD CORD BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES. Officers' pattern, with buckskin strappings. Sizes 36 to 42. Sensational value at. \$4.45 Per pair

ENGLISH UNION TWEED BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES. With tweed strappings and side pockets only. Suitable for ladies. Sizes 36 to 40. \$5.45 Per pair

BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING BREECHES. Made of English Wool Bedford Cord, with genuine buckskin strappings. Extraordinary value. Will wear for years. Sizes 34 to 42. \$12.50 Worth \$30.00 for

SPECIAL BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES. Made for the British Government for service in India. In sizes 28 to 36. Per pair \$2.45

BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS

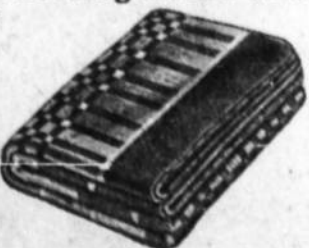
All-leather, spring front blocked, without seam at back. All straps sewn on by hand. Especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Per pair \$2.75

HAVERSACKS | Driving Robes \$3.95

Ideal for School or Hunting Bags 45c

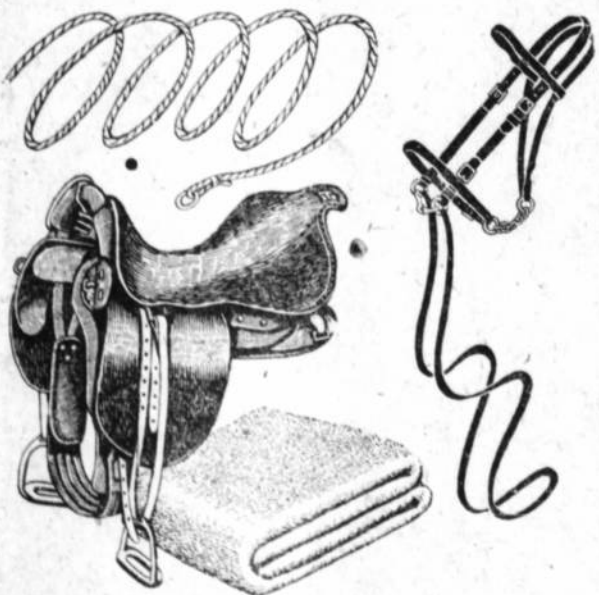


Part-worn British Army Web Haversacks, complete with leather slings, as illustrated. Guaranteed in good condition. \$45c NEW FLAX HAVERSACKS 10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps 90c



Size 60 ins. x 80 ins. Guaranteed, all-wool, in beautiful woven colors, and will last a lifetime. All charges paid on Orders of \$50.00 upwards

Genuine British Government Saddle Outfit \$12⁵⁰



This saddle outfit is the best bargain ever offered to the farmers of Western Canada. By every mail we get letters of thanks from satisfied customers. Outfit comprises genuine all-leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups; 4½-lb. All-Wool Saddle Blanket; Riding Bridle, with Lines and Bit; and Military Tethering Rope. These outfits were all made for the British Army for use during the war, and when all our stocks are disposed of there will not be another opportunity to get a high-quality saddle outfit for anything like the money. Our money-back guarantee is your protection if you are not satisfied.

BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALL BOOTS

Made from best natural hide, block toe-cap, strap across shoulder sole, and iron riveted. Made for the British Army during the war. Per pair \$3.75 FOOTBALL BOOTS, as supplied to the leading clubs in England. Made from chrome hide, with divided toe cap, sole riveted with brass rivets. Per pair \$5.50 FOOTBALL STOCKINGS, all-wool and of lasting wear. 85c Per pair



BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALLS \$1⁹⁵

Cut from superior hide, eight panels, complete with bladder. \$1.95 Best Association Football on the market. Hand-sewn leather, passed rigid military tests. \$4.75 Worth \$10.00, for

BLANKETS

British Officers' Special Grey Blankets, made of best quality military long staple wool, beautiful dark grey shade. Size 72 ins. x 90 ins. Weight 9 lbs. A special bargain, at. \$8.00 Per pair

TARPAULINS

These are the famous Green Williesden Tarpauns. Rot-proof and waterproof. Will last for years. Specially made for covering British Army supplies and ship's hatchways. Superb quality. 10 feet by 14 feet, \$16.25; 8 feet by 12 feet, \$10.50; 6 feet by 6 feet \$4.50

SURCINGLES

White Web Surcingles, new, best British Military web, leather straps and buckles, 7 feet long and 3 inches wide. British Government Leather Surcingles, partly worn, in fine condition. Useful for making and repairing halters, team lines, harness, etc. 50c Priced at

GROUND SHEETS

Rubberized Ground Sheets, waterproof, with brass eyelets. Sizes 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet. Splendid value \$1.75 at

Combination Cape and Ground Sheet, used by dispatch riders during the war. Can be used either as cape during rainy weather or as ground sheet. \$1.75 Wonderful value

PUTTEES

Imperial Regulation Puttees, made of highest-grade war material. Exceptional value at, per pair 95c

SCOTCH STEAMER RUGS

Pure Wool Scotch Steamer Rugs, with fringe, Size 60 ins. x 72 ins. Made in beautiful woven patterns in delicate shades and sold regularly at more than \$8.50 double the money.

WONDERFUL LINE OF WORK PANTS

Khaki Work Pants, tunnel belt loops, five pockets. State waist size. Lasting wear. Per pair \$2.25

JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS LEATHER SUPPLIES 9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON ALTA.



Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce